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#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *Diary*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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#### Circulars and Price-lists

sent by post are apt to return again to the sender, or to find their way, unopened, into the waste-paper basket. Manufacturers and wholesalers should avoid this sort of thing by entrusting their distribution to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Our subscription-register is the surest way to buyers of all classes of goods connected with the drug and chemical trades. It is kept up to date by corrections almost daily; it represents the best buyers in the trade of the British Empire and foreign countries. The Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, on January 27, 1906, is reserved for insets, and the Publisher will be glad to give inquirers printed particulars about the getting-up of insets, charges for distribution, etc. Those who decide soonest to have an inset in the Winter Issue will have the best chance of getting the pick of the positions.

#### Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

Is graphology a science? asks "Xrayser" (p. 869).

Two Regent Street chemists have died this week (p. 867).

THE uncertainty as to the price of iodine and its salts still continues (p. 870).

SOME particulars of the late Mr. John Blyton, of Liverpool, will be found on p. 866.

A PORTRAIT of Mr. Alfred Barritt Turpin, Mayor of Chippenham, is given on p. 866.

THE sale of opium in Victoria is to be restricted to pharmacists and medical men (p. 860).

MESSRS. LEWIS & BURROWS, LTD., pay 2 per cent. on their ordinary shares this year (Col. Sup.).

THE General Medical Council have removed the names of two medical men from the register (p. 880).

MR. GWILYM EVANS, who was formerly on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, is dead (p. 867).

KVASS is the name of a popular Russian drink, which, it is suggested, might be introduced into this country (p. 869).

THE way oilmen are to sell washing-soda adulterated with sodium sulphate is by labelling it "Mixed soda" (p. 872).

THE General Board of Opticians are to appeal to the trade for funds to promote the Opticians Bill in Parliament (p. 881).

MR. C. C. BELL objects to the statement in the Oxford Dictionary that the word "pessary," as a medicinal plug, is obsolete (p. 886).

WE report four dinners of Chemists' Associations (Derby, Plymouth, Nottingham, and Tunbridge Wells), a smoking-concert, and Cinderella dance (p. 878).

AT UXBRIDGE this week a retail chemist has been fined under the Merchandise-marks Act for selling his own make of ginger-ale and soda-water in Idris syphons (pp. 862 and 872).

AN action has been started against an Arbroath chemist for damages caused by an alleged error in dispensing, it being said that strychnine was found in syrup of codeine dispensed (p. 864).

IT appears from a paper communicated by Mr. H. W. Gadd that Mr. Richard Bremridge is the originator of the Federation proposal to have chemists directly represented in Parliament (p. 889).

THE FACT has been demonstrated in the Durban Court that it is illegal for unregistered persons to compound medicines in Natal for sale therein. The maker of a proprietary medicine has been fined for this offence (p. 861).

THE wholesale firms Messrs. Davy Hill & Co. and Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward are to be amalgamated on January 1, 1906, with a capital of 100,000*l*. We trace the history of the firms back to 1750 in an article on p. 868.

DR. W. E. DIXON has given a paper before the Therapeutical Society on the bio-chemical standardisation of drugs. The apothecaries agreed with the lecturer and are to bring the matter before the General Medical Council (p. 881).

IT is understood that the Revenue authorities have agreed to the manufacture of alcohol from sawdust being carried on in this country without payment of duty upon the intermediate reaction-product, glucose. Particulars are given in an article on p. 871.

THE amalgamation of Canadian wholesale drug-houses appears to have been engineered by Mr. Theo. H. Wardleworth, and full particulars about the matter are given in this issue. Messrs. Lyman & Co., Montreal, are not in the combination (p. 871).

A BILL to amend the Poisons Act of Victoria has been read a third time by the Legislative Assembly. It contains a few important exemptions—e.g., the sale of potassium cyanide by photographic dealers, and the exemption clause provides that "person" shall include a firm (p. 860).

QUININE AND STRYCHNINE are lower. Refined camphor is very firm. Cocaine, copper sulphate, juniper berries, and chillies are higher. Cochin ginger, ergot, and ammonia sulphate being firmer. H.G.H. peppermint-oil, Bourbon geranium oil, cinnamon, and cassia lignea are all tending easier. Business is quiet (p. 883).



## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

A petition against the return of Mr. Richard March, chemist, Stamford, as a member of the Town Council has been filed.

The Metropolitan Water Board's new laboratories at 20 Nottingham Place have been completed, and the systematic daily examination of water is now in full operation. The cost of the work has been 865/.

At the Thames Police Court on November 24, Messrs. Snowden, Sons & Co., oil and petroleum importers and refiners and manufacturers of size, were fined 5/., and 3/ 3s. costs, for allowing offensive matter to flow into the Thames.

At Halifax on November 24, two men, named Dunkersley and Bunker respectively, were committed for trial on a charge of breaking into the premises of Mr. W. C. Hebden, chemist and druggist, of Winding Road, Halifax, and stealing stamps and a postal order. The men were traced through finger-prints on the glass panel of the door.

At the Kent Assizes, at Maidstone on November 29, Sophia Ethel Bourne (19), a domestic servant, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for administering to her mistress, Elizabeth Berry Hole, Georgina Jukes, and eight other persons a quantity of arsenical "weed-killer."

On November 16 the Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association held a whist-drive at the Palatine Hotel. A most enjoyable evening was spent; there were over 100 present. Mr. Sankey, the President of the Association, was M.C. Councillor Laurie distributed the prizes. The profits are to be given to the Benevolent Fund.

Speaking at a protest meeting against vivisection held in Immanuel Church, Brixton, on November 24, under the auspices of the Lambeth committee of the Surrey branch of the British Union, Mrs. M. Cook said that they were trying to start an agitation against the new laboratory which had sprung up in their midst—the laboratory owned by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., at Brockwell Park.

Tampering with duty-paid beer by adding anything to it is an offence against the Revenue laws. A licensed victualler was, at the Thames Police Court on November 28, fined 12/ for having in his possession "patent finings," which was not "finings," but a flavoured solution of sugar, sp. gr. 1.2003. The Revenue authorities took action against him under the section which prevents sugar being used as a screen for the dilution of beer.

An interesting point in income-tax has been decided in the House of Lords this week. It arose in the case of the *Alianza Co., Ltd., v. T. E. Ball*, surveyor of taxes. The company appealed from the decisions of the lower Courts, which decided that for arriving at their profits and gains for the income-tax they are not entitled to deduct any sum in respect of the exhaustion of the beds of caliche. This decision was sustained by the House of Lords.

While a vanman named Horton, in the employ of Messrs. Martin, Ltd., druggists, Lincoln, was delivering a bottle of turpentine at the village of Langworth on Monday night, he broke the bottle in endeavouring to relight his lamp. The turpentine spilt over a lighted match, and instantly the cart was ablaze. The horse was detached from the cart with considerable difficulty, and was badly singed, but the vehicle was burnt to ashes, only twisted ironwork remaining.

A burglar who was captured at Woolwich on November 28 had a "water-pistol" as one of his weapons of defence. The "pistol" and a bottle containing a quantity of crystals were discovered after the raider had been secured. It was stated that the pistol contained "a few drops of ammonia strong enough to turn litmus-paper. The pistol will hold about half an ounce of fluid." Some of the liquid had been discharged into the face of the occupant of the burgled house, and his eyes are seriously injured.

Considerable excitement was caused among the shop-owners and property owners in Crosby Street, Maryport, on November 18, by the news that the oil-cellar beneath the shop of Mr. W. Spark, chemist and druggist, Crosby Street, was on fire. It appears that an apprentice, drawing some

paraffin oil from a cask, had dropped a lighted match among the oil, which immediately blazed up. Fortunately the fire-brigade soon subdued the outbreak, but not before a considerable amount of stock was damaged.

At Bow Street Police Court on November 27, two cases were dealt with in which morphine was alleged as the cause of irresponsibility. One was that of William Woodward (39), a doctor, who was charged with being drunk and incapable. Woodward denied that he was drunk, explaining that his condition was attributable to his being a slave to morphine and cocaine. He went to Cape Town, and was apparently cured, but on reaching Durban he again took to drugs. Realising that a permanent cure was impossible in South Africa he returned to England, and was at present a patient at the Norwood Sanatorium. Prisoner was discharged.

### Fairchild Scholarship and Prizes.

Mr. A. E. Holden, Bath House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., Secretary to the Committee of Trustees, sends us a copy of the syllabus for 1906, which was ready for distribution to applicants on December 1. Several changes and additions have, he informs us, been made as the result of the first year's experience, and these are thus summarised:

1. The examination will be held at the same five centres as before during the last week of June 1906. Candidates are strongly advised to register as students under the Pharmacy Act not later than April 1906, otherwise they may not be eligible for the 1906 competition.

2. Candidates to whom prizes have been awarded in one year shall not be eligible for prizes in any subsequent year, but may compete for the scholarship, if otherwise eligible.

3. The object of the founders of the scholarship and prizes being to encourage study during the period of apprenticeship, and thus materially facilitate and enhance the chances of success of the diligent student on entrance for the qualifying examination, it necessarily follows that no student already qualified can compete for or obtain either the scholarship or any of the prizes.

4. The ground of the subject elementary materia medica has been enlarged to include drugs of animal origin.

We may recall the fact that the scholarship is of the value of 50/., and is obtainable by any registered apprentice or student (male or female) in England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales. The prizes are 5/ each. The subjects of examination are elementary chemistry, elementary materia medica, practical pharmacy and prescription-reading, and elementary business knowledge.

### Licence Transfers.

At Reigate, on November 23, the off wine-licence held by Mr. George Charles Dusart, manager of the Sussex Drug Co., Station Road, Redhill, was transferred to Mr. Cornelius Crowhurst, the secretary of the company.

At Tonbridge, on November 22, the medicated-wine licence attached to the business of the Sussex Drug Stores at 38 High Street, Tonbridge, was transferred to Mr. H. H. Worrin, secretary of the West Kent Drug Co., which has purchased the business.

### Birmingham Notes.

A runaway horse attached to a carrier's cart bolted in Hill Street and, the driver being unable to check its career, it dashed into the plate-glass shop-window of Mr. Hull, chemist, at the corner of Hurst Street.

The Birmingham Cattle and Dog Show, with its usual miserable weather, arrived this week, and in honour of the bucolics the principal pharmacists' shop-windows were bedecked with the usual attractions both for the bovine, feline, and canine vets. and the ladies. Messrs. Bellamy & Wakefield had a very pretty and extensive display of perfumes. Messrs. Green & Co. (Mr. F. H. Prosser) had a good exhibit, which included spices and condiments. Mr. W. R. Hudson (Hudson's soap), West Bromwich, was a prize-winner at the show. With his crossbred heifer "Danesfield Honey Bee" he carried off the "Post" prize of 50/ absolutely, as in 1902 and 1903 he also got it. Mr. R. P. Cooper, of sheep-dip fame, resides at Shenstone Court, Lichfield, and offered for competition a twenty-five-guinea cup.

### East Anglian Notes.

Each of the Scotch fisher-lasses who left Yarmouth and Lowestoft on Friday of last week by special trains for their distant homes received sample cases of the various preparations of Messrs. J. & J. Colman, Ltd.



Pharmacy was represented at a crowded Mayoral reception at King's Lynn last week by Mr. E. A. Atmore and Mr. F. J. Miles, chemists.

Among the guests at the annual dinner of the Norwich and Eastern Counties Commercial Travellers' Association, held in Norwich last week, was Mr. J. de Carle Smith, principal of Messrs. Smith & Sons, wholesale druggists. Mr. Smith responded to the toast of "The Visitors."

East Anglia is the habitat of two of the firms whose specialities were noted last week as having been placed on the P.A.T.A. list. It is over fifty years since Mr. Rackham first put his liver pills on the market, while inclusion of Cupiss's horse-balls recalls an interesting career begun a century ago. Born in London in 1798, the late Mr. Francis Cupiss was educated at Huntingdon Grammar School, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to the drug-trade, subsequently becoming an assistant in London. About the year 1820 he entered himself as a pupil of the Veterinary College, where soon after commencing study he held the post of clerk and dispenser. Being a specially distinguished student, upon his qualifying as a vet., he was placed on the teaching staff of his *alma mater*. The call of his old love proved too strong for this to last long, and in 1823 he resigned his appointment to take the business of a chemist and druggist at Diss, combining with it veterinary practice. Here he wrote and published several articles on professional subjects, notably a thesis on "The Liver of the Horse," for which he obtained the prize medal of the Veterinary Association. Commercially, also, he was very successful, and at his death in 1888 his business was continued with increasing prosperity until last year, when it was converted into a limited liability company under the title of Francis Cupiss, Ltd., of which Mr. Aubrey Cupiss is chairman.

#### Sheffield Notes.

The election expenses of Councillor A. Russell Fox, F.L.S., in the recent municipal contest in the Crookesmoor Ward, amounted to 82l. 13s. 4d.

Mr. J. Preston, chemist and druggist, is a strong supporter of the National Protestant League. He seconded the vote of thanks to the speakers at a meeting of the Sheffield branch held on November 24.

A town's meeting was held at Sheffield on November 27 to protest against the treatment of the Jews in Russia. Among the signatories to the requisition to the Lord Mayor to call the meeting were Dr. H. C. Sorby and Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme.

A meeting of the Council of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society was held on Monday, November 27, the principal business being the arrangements for the session. The first business meeting of the session will be held on Wednesday, December 13, when the subject of "Parliamentary Representation" is to be discussed.

A meeting of the Yorkshire Analysts' Association was held at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Sheffield, on Saturday, November 25, Mr. G. E. Scott-Smith, F.I.C., F.C.S. (city analyst for Sheffield), presiding. A number of well-known public analysts were present, and after luncheon several hours were occupied in the discussion of matters of interest to public analysts.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sheffield Pharmacy Athletic Club was held on Monday, November 27. Mr. R. D. Douglas (President) was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. J. G. Jackson and H. G. Williams (Vice-Presidents), Mr. Percy Carr (Treasurer), Mr. C. S. Richards (Hon. Secretary), and Messrs. Whitworth, A. Preston, and Parratt. It was decided to arrange a whist-drive for the last Thursday in February. One of the hon. members of the club offered to subscribe towards a permanent dressing-box for the players. Consideration of this was postponed to the cricket season.

#### Manchester Notes.

Professor Crossley, Dean of the School of Pharmacy, paid a visit to his *alma mater* this week and delivered an address on "Dihydroresorcin" before the Chemical Society of the Manchester University. Professor Perkin said they were proud to call Dr. Crossley a product of this University, much of his work having been done in the laboratories here.

As the result of an inquiry on the fatal result of a recent operation for adenoids at the Manchester Eye and Ear Hospital, the jury considered "that in this case the patient was dismissed in rather undue haste from the hospital." The case seems to have attracted a good deal of attention in medical circles. "Frivolous surgery is becoming a great public danger," is quoted in one of the local papers as the opinion of a well-known surgeon.

The Manchester retail traders have formed an association to look after matters of "high finance" in the City Council and to agitate for a readjustment of local taxation on some more equitable basis than that of buildings. The "City News" says this is a reform that is badly needed, and that it is certainly time the Manchester private shopkeepers combined in their own interest. Some seventy to eighty firms have promised to join, and the funds amount to over 50l.

#### Appreciation.

A meeting of the Association of Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturers of Medicinal Preparations was held at the Palatine Hotel, Manchester, on Friday, November 24, Mr. T. Stothert (Messrs. Stothert & Sons, Atherton) presiding, when a presentation was made to the President, Mr. W. Parkinson, J.P. (Messrs. Parkinson & Son, Burnley), and the Secretary, Mr. Richard C. Wren (Messrs. Potter & Clarke, London). Mr. H. Jackson (Messrs. W. & H. Jackson, Liverpool) referred in flattering terms to the services rendered by Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Wren, and presented the first-named with a silver cup and Mr. Wren with a silver rose-bowl. Mr. Jackson specially referred to the work both had done in connection with the Medicine-stamp Acts, and said that it was no doubt largely owing to their instrumentality that body and organ names could be used in place of the ailment names lost to them by the decision in *Ransom v. Sanguinetti*. Mr. Jackson said that the work which they had done in this connection, and also with reference to the proposal to put acetanilide on the Poisons Schedule, was invaluable, not only to the members of this Association, but to every wholesale druggist who packed specialities. Mr. Parkinson, in thanking the members, congratulated them on the settled basis upon which they can now work. Their experience of the new conditions is that the change had involved but very little hardship. Mr. Wren also thanked the members, saying that circumstances had placed Mr. Parkinson and him in the front of the organisation, and they had had the good fortune to be successful in the work undertaken. The cup and bowl are fine specimens of the silversmith's art, and bear appropriate inscriptions.

#### Fighting Fire.

At the premises of the London Essence Co., in George Street, Camberwell Green, S.E., a gathering of scientists, engineers, merchants, insurance experts, and members of fire-brigades took place to witness practical demonstrations of the efficacy of the expansion automatic sprinkler and fire-alarm system. The new works of the company have been fitted with the system throughout, and three fires were lighted and extinguished by means of the system in periods of time ranging from one and a half to two minutes. In one case the first "detector" broke twenty-three seconds after the fire was lighted, and directly this happened an alarm-gong began ringing in the yard, and simultaneously a fire-brigade call was set going. In ten seconds after a second "detector" broke, which released a shower of water from the overhead pipes, and the flames were quickly subdued. A thin tube run all over the ceilings of the buildings is filled with air. A thin copper wire, to which glass "detectors" are attached at frequent intervals, is fixed beside this tube in such a way that a sudden rise of temperature causes an expansion which breaks the glass "detector," releases the air in the tube, and turns on the water at the main. The tests were remarkably successful, and the various technical points which were fired at the representative of the Expansion Sprinkler Syndicate, Ltd., who directed operations, were apparently successfully dealt with.

#### The Doctors' Bete Noire.

Another squabble, resulting from the feud between the medical men and Mr. John Troutbeck, the Westminster Coroner, took place at an inquest at Westminster Coroner's Court on November 27, on the body of John Stephen



Coughlin (31), heraldic engraver, of Soho Square, who was found dead in bed. On a chair by the bed stood a whisky-bottle and a glass containing a liquid. Dr. Edmunds, divisional police surgeon, said he noticed that the bottle and glass contained prussic acid. He put all the liquid into the bottle. He did not give up the bottle to the police, because it might have broken in the constable's pocket and killed half a dozen people. Dr. Freyberger, who made the *post-mortem* examination, stated that death was due to cyanide-poisoning. In summing up, the Coroner commented on Dr. Edmunds's action. "No private person," he said, "should be allowed to interfere with the police in their duty."

Dr. Edmunds (interposing): "But, sir, I am a police surgeon. As a matter of fact, I am in authority."

The Coroner: Sit down.

Sub-Div. Inspector Mackay, in reply to the Coroner, said a divisional surgeon had no more status in the force than a private doctor had.

Dr. Edmunds: It is only within the last year—

The Coroner: I can't hear anything on that head.

Dr. Edmunds: No, you will never hear anything. That's against you. Before this new system we always pocketed any poisons we found in connection with suicides for the safety of others.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

#### Opium in Bright's Disease.

At Fulham on November 25. Mr. Drew held an inquest on the body of Ann Redshaw (78), who died on the previous day. Deceased was troubled with bronchitis and asthma, and her friends wrote to Dr. Turner, of Oundle, Northampton, for a prescription for medicine he had given deceased when treating her for the same complaint some time before. The prescription was obtained, and made up by Mr. J. Laycock, chemist, Fulham. After two doses had been given the woman died, and Dr. Hugh Webb, who was called in, said the symptoms were those of opium-poisoning. Mr. James Laycock, chemist and druggist, 297 New King's Road, Fulham, said he dispensed the prescription, which contained, besides chloroform-water and aniseed, &c., 1 grain of opium in each dose. Dr. William Henry Willcox, pathologist to the Home Office and Registrar at St. Mary's Hospital, said his *post-mortem* examination, in the presence of Dr. Webb and Dr. Turner, showed chronic bronchitis, dilated heart, and chronic disease of the kidneys (Bright's). People with Bright's disease are very susceptible to opium-poisoning, but he could not say that death was accelerated by the opium. Dr. Webb agreed as to the result of the *post-mortem*, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

#### Dating Laudanum-sales.

At an inquest held at Rotherham on November 21 on the body of Henry Jarvis, who died from laudanum-poisoning, the Coroner (Mr. D. Wightman) drew attention to the fact that there was no date on the bottle showing when the laudanum had been purchased. He had held many inquests, he said, with regard to deaths caused, or supposed to have been caused, by laudanum. Often the laudanum-bottles were labelled properly, and it was possible sometimes to find out where the poison had been obtained; but there ought to be a law that the date should be put on the bottle when the laudanum was sold. It would be of very great assistance to coroners and juries if the labels were dated. If he had his way he would make chemists put on the label the hour and the minute when they sold the drug, as well as the date, and then it would be possible to find out what state of mind the person was in when he or she bought it.

#### The Distinctive Poison-bottle.

At an inquest held at St. Anne's-on-Sea on November 23, on the body of Mrs. Darrah, wife of a Manchester merchant, Miss Darrah stated that she gave her mother a tablespoonful of liniment in mistake for cough-mixture. In the course of her evidence Miss Darrah said that she got the bottle from the dressing-table at two o'clock in the morning, and gave her mother a dose in a tablespoon. Both bottles were on the dressing-table, and she did not notice that they were different. The foreman of the jury thought the liniment smelt very much like the cough-mixture, and anyone might mistake them. Mr. G. I. Steele, chemist and druggist, of Alexandria Drive, St.

Anne's, said he made up the liniment from Dr. Knight's prescription, and it was composed of aconite, belladonna, and chloroform. He dispensed it in a blue ribbed bottle, which bore a red, white, and blue label, with the words "Not to be taken." The word "Poison" was not on the bottle, witness told the Coroner, because it was unnecessary. A juryman said the mistake would never have happened if the liniment had been in an octagonal bottle instead of in one the same shape as the medicine-bottle. The Coroner said that matter had long been discussed. He had handled the blue bottle, and yet his attention had to be drawn to the fact that it was ribbed. In reply to the Coroner, Dr. Knight said if he had been sending out the liniment he would have used an octagonal bottle. The jury, in returning a verdict of misadventure, said they felt very strongly that all poisonous mixtures should be dispensed in distinctively shaped bottles, and suggested to the Coroner that he make their feelings known in the proper quarter. The Coroner expressed his willingness to do so when he had considered to whom he should make the recommendation.

A letter from the foreman of the jury subsequently appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" commenting on the circumstance. In the course of the letter he said:

Had the liniment been sent in a three-sided triangular-shaped bottle, the daughter would in all probability have recognised immediately her mistake, but the bottle in question being of the flat 3-oz. medicine shape, she entirely forgot its presence in the room at the time.

His avowed object in addressing the "Guardian" was to bring the matter before the notice of other Lancashire coroners.

#### Football.

A match between Newcastle Pharmacy v. Gateshead Tramways Club was played at Gateshead on Wednesday, November 29, resulting in a win for Pharmacy by four goals to one. Gateshead scored first, but afterwards Pharmacy gradually wore their opponents down, and goals were scored by Robson (2) and Nelson (2).

The Sheffield Pharmacy Athletic Club football team surprised and delighted their supporters on Thursday, November 23, by beating the Hillsborough Club by two goals to one, the latter team being one of the best amateur combinations in the city. This was only the second time they had been beaten this season. The game was played in a blinding hailstorm.

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Retiring.

Mr. James Gillespie, druggist, of 48 Church Place, Lurgan, is retiring from business owing to ill-health.

#### Haslett Memorial Medal.

The response to the circulars sent out recently by the Chemists' and Druggists' Society has been good, but the committee appeal to all who are in sympathy with the object and have not done so to forward a contribution. The money collected will be invested and the interest used to provide a medal to the student gaining highest marks at the Registered Druggists' examination.

#### Examiners Approved.

An order in Council has been issued approving of the appointment of Mr. Alfred J. Barnes, M.P.S.I., L.A.A.I., 1 Charlemont Street, Dublin, and Mr. L. J. Woodroffe, M.A., Eversley Park Avenue, Sandymount, to conduct the Preliminary examination; Mr. E. Watley Allison, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., M.P.S.I. of Cork, to conduct the materia medica and botany division of the Pharmaceutical licence examination, and Mr. Jas. Guiler, M.P.S.I., 89 Ormeau Road, Belfast, to conduct the Registered Druggist examination at Dublin and Belfast.

#### Merchandise-marks Act Case.

At the Dublin Police Courts on November 24, Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Ltd., chemists and druggists, Glover's Alley, in that city, were summoned by the North Dublin Union Guardians for having applied, or caused to be applied,



a false trade description to blacking supplied to the Guardians in pursuance of a contract. It was stated that the blacking was not of Irish manufacture, as stipulated in the contractors' bond. The defence was that the blacking, although made in London, was from a Dublin recipe, and was similar to that formerly made in Back Lane by Messrs. Cooney, who had transferred their interest to a London firm with a Dublin agency. The Magistrate dismissed the case, there being no suggestion of fraud on the part of the defendants.

#### Getting Value for Money.

At the last meeting of the Dundalk Board of Guardians a letter was read from Mr. C. McMullan, drug-analyst, Belfast, enclosing his report on drugs submitted for analysis. In reply to a recent letter of the Guardians he said he had been reporting in this manner on drugs for years, and had never had it questioned. For instance, in a volatile drug, if it was deficient in, say, 1 per cent., it would hardly be fair to condemn the contractor under such cases. The Guardians need have no fear that they are not getting value for their money, as he thought with his experience he should be able to distinguish between a good and a bad drug. Mr. J. M. Johnston said the exception he took to the analyst's report was that it referred to certain medicines as fair or good, while the Guardians had advertised for the best drugs. He never said the drugs were the best or first class. If they advertised for the best medicines and only got fair or good drugs, he did not think they were getting value for their money. Mr. Higgins said, in the interests of the poor, they should insist on getting the best medicines for the poor. The Chairman: We will reject all medicines in future that are not of the best quality. Dr. Lavery said they should ask the analyst if the medicines were up to the standard of the British Pharmacopoeia or not, as they must be up to that standard. Mr. Johnson said that was the question which was put to the analyst, and had not been replied to. The Clerk was instructed to write accordingly.

### Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Burglary.

The shop of Mr. Robertson, chemist, Douglas Street, Dunfermline, was the other day entered by burglars, who ransacked the till, but found only a few shillings, and destroyed one of the ledgers.

#### The Bile Bean Case.

The evidence taken in the case of the Bile Bean Co. v. Davidson has now been printed, in view of the appeal against the decision of Lord Ardwall. It extends to 130 pages, of which thirty-two witnesses of the company take 94, while the thirteen witnesses of the defendant fill 32 pages.

#### Personal.

In addition to the particulars already given (see *C. & D.*, November 18, p. 788) regarding the Shetland chemists who take so prominent a part in public affairs, we may mention that Mr. A. A. Porteous has been a bailie of the burgh of Lerwick for the past fourteen years. At this year's contested election he was at the top of the poll.

#### Executory Notice.

Claims against the late Mr. William Gilmour, 9 Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, or against the firm of Lindsay & Gilmour, chemists and druggists, 11 Elm Row, Edinburgh, should be lodged before December 8 with Messrs. J. B. McIntosh & Son, W.S., 15 Young Street, Edinburgh. Messrs. Lindsay & Gilmour will discharge all debts due to the firm.

#### Testimonial to Mr. W. L. Currie.

As reported in the *C. & D.* last week, a provisional committee has been formed, with Mr. J. P. Gilmour, 312 Cathcart Road, Glasgow, as Convener and Treasurer, and Mr. J. Lennox, 6 Queen Margaret Place, Glasgow, Hon. Secretary, to arrange the preliminaries of this matter, and a circular has been issued this week which refers to Mr. Currie's long, faithful, and distinguished services to the Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association, and the tireless zeal and devotion with which he has always sought to promote the

interests of pharmacy and the well-being of the pharmacist, primarily in his own district, and generally throughout the country. The main facts in Mr. Currie's public career are mentioned, and Messrs. Gilmour and J. Lennox ask the recipients of the circular to join the committee and to subscribe. The form which the testimonial is to take will be settled soon after the closing of the fund, when also arrangements will be made for a suitable public function at which the presentation will take place. We are asked to state that the name of Mr. Robert Tocher has been inadvertently omitted from the circular. He is an active promoter of the movement.

### The Week's Poisonings.

**E**IGHTEEN fatalities by the use of poisons have been reported during the week, six of the poisons employed being unscheduled and three of the six poisons were hydrochloric acid. Spirit of salt has become the favourite suicide-medium for the poor, and it is notable that only one case of carbolic acid—the erstwhile favourite—is recorded this week. The hydrochloric-acid victims were Caroline Emma Smith (27), a domestic servant, of St. Luke's, E.C.; Julia Lakin, a Grimsby woman (who drank the poison six weeks ago, but only died this week); and Emma Abbott, a Bermondsey tea-packer. Abbott and her lover, a married man named Bussell, agreed to die together, each drinking a quantity of the acid in a Kingsland Road chop-house, but the man is still alive. Lucinda Sharples, an Accrington woman, poisoned herself with 4 oz. of liquid ammonia. The three-weeks-old child of a groom named Cleary, living at Wootton, has died from the effects of a lotion of acetate of lead, which was applied for a cold from which it had suffered from birth. Other misadventures occurred at St. Anne's (particulars of which are given on p. 858), at Grimsby (where Richard Proctor Doughty inadvertently drank an ounce of laudanum), and at Lichfield (where Ellen Hyde died from laudanum-poisoning, but it was not shown that she intended suicide). The laudanum suicides took place at Mexborough (the victim being James Beevors, a well-known boat-owner), at Grays (where a man named Prince poisoned himself), and at Rotherham (under circumstances already reported, p. 858). John Henry Schofield, a teazle setter, poisoned himself at Huddersfield with oxalic acid. A bootmaker named Henry Moore, who said he was tired of life owing to business troubles, has committed suicide at Southend by taking carbolic acid. Charles Archibald Millen obtained some potassium cyanide from Mr. William Walker, chemist and druggist, Settle, by stating that it was for use in photography, and poisoned himself with it. John Stephen Coughlin (31), an heraldic engraver, also poisoned himself with cyanide. Mrs. Lucinda E. Bell, of Ballymena, drank a quantity of vermin-killer, and died from strychnine-poisoning. Robert Douglas Sproat, a medical man, was found dead in his bed at Torrington Square, W.C., and a letter was found addressed to the Coroner which said it "was a straight case of suicide." Evidence at the inquest showed that the deceased had purchased some solution of atropine at a chemist's in Tottenham Court Road; and Dr. George Garlick, of Gordon Square, W.C., said that death was due to coma following poisoning by atropine solution. A 10-per-cent. solution had been used by means of a hypodermic syringe. Annie Murtagh, of Bury, poisoned herself with potassium bichromate.

### Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.), will be esteemed.

140/39. Who are the makers of "Tivoli" mineral-waters?  
19/91. Address of makers of "La Grande" cigarettes for colds and influenza.

102/52. Address of Austral Wool Co., makers of natural-wool chest-protectors, etc.



## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**THE INVENTOR OF ABSORBENT COTTON** was, it is now claimed, a French army surgeon, Auguste Touraine, who took part in the Mexican expedition of 1864. It was, however, not till 1877 that it was used to any large extent.

**ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.**—Dr. Gilbert was elected this week a member of the Paris Academy of Medicine, in the section of Therapeutics and Natural History, by sixty votes to twelve. He is a native of Buzancy, Ardennes, and is forty-seven years of age. In 1901 he succeeded Professor Landouzy as Professor of Therapeutics at the Paris Faculty of Medicine. Dr. Gilbert's principal works treat of pharmacology and clinical chemistry.

**DISINFECTING SHIPS.**—The apparatus invented by M. René Marot for the disinfection of ships has been adopted by the Central Committee of French Shipowners and by the French Consultative Committee of Public Hygiene, and is now in use in Havre, Dieppe, La Rochelle, St. Nazaire, and Marseilles—the ports of arrival of shipping from plague, cholera, and yellow-fever regions. The apparatus gives off 25 cubic metres of gas per minute, containing 25 to 30 per cent. of sulphurous acid, and the disinfection of the largest ship can be carried out in one and a half to two hours.

**STERILISING RECIPIENTS IN FIRST-AID CASES.**—The hasty dressing of injuries at a remote farmhouse or on the roadside with primitive appliances is sometimes necessary in these days of motor-cars and bicycles. MM. Adenat and Perry, of Lyons, state that the sterilisation of a basin or bowl by flame (so often employed) is not efficient. After careful bacteriological experiences, they recommend that the receptacle be washed with soap or soda crystals, rinsed with water, and then wiped several times with cotton-wool steeped in a 1-in-100 solution of corrosive sublimate. Finally, after rinsing with boiling water, the receptacle is fit for surgical use. Nitric or hydrochloric acid may replace the sublimate.

**THE KING OF PORTUGAL.**—The official visit of the King of Portugal to Paris last week caused an agreeable diversion here. He attended by his own desire a reception at the Natural History Museum, where M. Edmond Perrier, the director, had invited to meet the King a number of professors and members of the Paris Academies of Medicine and Sciences. In the morning, previous to the visit, the King forwarded to the Director of the museum a valuable and interesting collection of fishes, comprising some unique specimens, which he had brought specially for the purpose from Lisbon. President Loubet accompanied the King. M. Perrier received them and presented the King with a set of scientific books in special binding. The King heard five lectures, these being illustrated by numerous experiments and limelight views. These lectures, though short, were unique of their kind, for they were demonstrations by their authors of the leading discoveries of French science during recent years. Professor Becquerel delivered an address on uranium. With demeanour unassuming and in charmingly simple language Mme. Curie explained how radium was found by her husband and herself by following the researches indicated by M. Becquerel. Then Professor Lippmann lectured on the photography of colours, and M. Lacroix told the details of his scientific mission to Mont Pelée soon after the eruption there. Afterwards Professor Moissan, whose electric furnace had been installed on the platform of the amphitheatre, by its means produced an artificial diamond in the King's presence, at the same time announcing that the temperature of the furnace was 3,000° C. These short lectures appeared to gratify Dom Carlos very much, and he expressed his warm appreciation both to President Loubet and to the Director of the museum. After them M. Perrier picturesquely and cleverly described some of the most interesting sections of the museum. The King then visited the zoological collection, and there inspected some priceless sketches of animals on parchment, originally the property of Gaston d'Orléans, displayed on a table that originally belonged to Buffon.

## Australasian News.

Communicated by the Australian Staff of "The Chemist and Druggist."

### Victoria.

**OPIUM BILL.**—Mr. Prendergast, the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, had circulated an amendment to the Poisons Bill in regard to the sale of opium, but he withdrew the amendment on the introduction of an Opium Bill on October 17. This Bill was the cause of a long debate, during which Mr. Prendergast said that a registered pharmaceutical chemist was, some few years ago, offered 500*l.* a year for the use of his name by two men, one a Chinese, so that they could sell opium. The chemist refused. The Opium Bill has been introduced at the request of representatives of the Chinese population. One clause of the Bill prohibits persons having opium in their possession without a permit from the Chief Secretary. An amendment requiring that the licencees shall also be pharmaceutical chemists or medical practitioners was agreed to, and another alteration was that the Bill should come into effect in March next instead of January. A motion was also agreed to that legislation should follow restricting the sale of morphine and laudanum, to which the Chinese, deprived of smoking opium, will resort.

**POISONS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**—As noted in the *C. & D.*, this Bill passed through the Legislative Council of Victoria on August 8. On October 17 the Bill was considered in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Murray, in moving the second reading, explained the purpose of the Bill, which is to restore to the Poisons Act of 1890 the proviso as to labelling poison, medicines supplied according to prescription, patent and proprietary medicines, and photographic solutions. The case of *Shillinglaw v. Taffs* had altered the intention of the Act in this particular. Mr. Boyd objected to that part of Clause 3 which requires medicines for external application to be labelled "Poison." It would, he said, destroy the effect the word "poison" has upon the ordinary citizen. If every patent medicine containing small quantities of poison is labelled "Poison," it would have the effect of largely damaging the sale of such medicines. Another member referred to a letter he had received on this matter from Mr. W. G. Hearne, the proprietor of Hearne's bronchitis-cure. Mr. Prendergast thought that the exemption in regard to the sale of potassium cyanide for mining uses should be allowed in smaller quantities than 56 lbs. He proposed that 28 lbs. be substituted for 56 lbs., and this was agreed to, as was also a modification of the clause providing that certain regulations are to be made by the Governor in Council "on the request of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria," the words in inverted commas being struck out. A much more serious amendment was the new clause proposed by Mr. Argyle, providing for the sale of potassium cyanide by photographic dealers. The clause as follows was agreed to:

1. Any person who satisfies a police magistrate that he is a *bona-fide* dealer in photographic materials, and is a fit and proper person to sell cyanide of potassium for photographic purposes, shall be entitled to receive from such police magistrate a certificate that he is satisfied as aforesaid.

2. The said or any police magistrate may at any time, on the application of any person authorised in that behalf by the Chief Secretary, by the Chief Commissioner of Police, or by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, cancel such certificate, after notice in writing to the holder thereof to show cause against such cancellation. Such notice shall be given either personally, or in such other manner as a police magistrate may direct.

3. So long as such certificate continues in full force and uncancelled, the person named therein may sell cyanide of potassium for photographic purposes only, provided that Sub-sections (2) to (6) inclusive of the last preceding section shall apply to every such sale.

4. Every police magistrate who grants or cancels a certificate shall give to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria notice thereof, stating the name and address of the person to whom a certificate has been granted, or whose certificate has been cancelled.

5. In this section the word "person" includes a firm of persons in partnership.

The Bill was read a third time on October 19.



## South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.  
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.  
Northern District Chemists' Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

### Cape Colony.

**TRADE-MARKS INFRINGEMENT.**—At the First Criminal Court, Cape Town, on November 3, Jacob Ciebelman and Joseph Grud were under the Merchandise-marks Act, 1888, fined 3*l.* on each of six counts, and costs, for falsely applying to mineral-waters a trade-mark belonging to Daly & Day; in other words, they used the bottles of that firm, filled them, and sold or exposed the waters for sale. A detective deposed to finding in defendants' premises 514 bottles bearing the trade-marks of several manufacturers.

**SEPTEMBER FOREIGN TRADE.**—During September the Colony imported goods valued at 3,579,586*l.*, or 20,000*l.* less than in August, and the exports during September amounted to 3,403,444*l.*, against 3,333,072*l.* during the previous month. The United Kingdom supplied 54.1 per cent. of the imports (other than gold or diamonds), other parts of the British Empire furnishing 17.2 per cent., an additional 9.9 per cent. being imports of foreign goods obtained from the United Kingdom, while the remaining 18.8 per cent. were goods purchased from foreign countries. The imports include drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs during September to the value of 22,382*l.*, against 23,705*l.* during August.

**WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.**—A case of considerable interest to chemists came before Justice Sir John Buchanan in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, on November 2. Dr. Williams Medicine Co. applied for an injunction to restrain Mr. E. G. Alexander, chemist, Caledon Street, Cape Town, from selling any pills as pink pills not being the manufacture of the company; also from supplying pills purporting to be the same thing. Counsel for the applicants (Mr. Murray Bisset) proved the purchase of "Pink Pills" from the defendant not of the manufacture of the Dr. Williams Medicine Co. They were sold as "Pink pills for delicate females." For the respondent Mr. Molteno argued that chemists in England sell "Pink Pills" other than those made by the plaintiffs. If, he added, the use of the words "Pink Pills" constitute an infringement of trade-mark, then no chemist could sell any blood-mixture or antibilious pills except those of Clarke and Cockle. The respondent, in his affidavit, said that the name "Dr. Williams" was wholly fictitious. Dr. Ross's "Life Pills" were pink in colour and were often asked for as "pink pills." Respondent had sold pink pills in London fifteen years ago in similar wrappers to what he had up to the time of coming into court. "Pink Pills" were on sale at chemists' shops before Dr. Williams' brand was thought of. His Lordship, after remarking that pink pills were known on the market before Dr. Williams invented his peculiar confection, ordered the motion to stand over.

### Natal.

**THE OFFICIAL FIGURES** relating to the foreign trade of Natal during September show imports valued at 1,076,769*l.*, against 1,085,809*l.* during August and 863,903*l.* in July 1905. Exports were 571,126*l.*, 779,314*l.*, and 696,699*l.* for September, August, and July 1905 respectively. The British Empire furnished 75.7 per cent. of the imports in September (815,220*l.*), the remaining 24.3 per cent. (261,549*l.*) being from foreign countries. Of Natal's exports in September the British Empire absorbed 97.9 per cent. A substantial increase in the imports of drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs has to be noted, the September figure being 39,958*l.*, against 19,499*l.* in August and 8,966*l.* in July 1905.

**AN IMPORTANT DECISION.**—At Durban on November 1 Mr. Percy Binns, K.C., the Chief Magistrate, had before

him the case of Anderson v. Barry, in which Mr. David S. B. Anderson, Secretary of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society, sued Mr. W. E. Barry for a penalty under the Medical and Pharmacy Amendment Act, 1899, Section 4, Subsection 3, for compounding drugs, he not being registered in the Colony. The defendant was the maker of "Barry's Consumption Cure, Mame Mamo" (double wonder), which sold at 5*s.* and 8*s.* per bottle through chemists, or it was obtainable from W. E. Barry, P.O. Box 578, Durban, and the complaint stated that this was an offence under the section, which reads:

Every person shall be guilty of a contravention of this Act who, not having been registered and licensed as a chemist and druggist as provided by this Act: Practises as an apothecary or chemist and druggist, or prepares or compounds drugs and medicines whether from medicinal prescriptions or otherwise, except for private or domestic use.

Mr. Barry, in pleading guilty to the charge, explained that before preparing the medicine, he had consulted his legal adviser, who had informed him that he was within his rights in compounding the medicine himself, providing he did not sell retail. Subsequently, however, he was instructed that only a registered chemist is allowed to prepare medicines of any description, and therefore he is now having his remedy prepared by a local chemist. He had written a letter to the Secretary of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society explaining the mistake. A fine of 5*l.* was imposed. This is the first case taken in the Colony under the section, and it is regarded as important.

### Transvaal.

MR. B. OWEN JONES, of Boksburg, is shortly leaving for England.

**THE SECOND EXAMINATIONS** to be conducted by the new Transvaal Pharmacy Board began on November 13, and continued for three days. Sixteen aspirants for the Transvaal Pharmacy Diploma had handed in their names for examination.

**FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER.**—Out of a total of 1,480,283*l.* worth of imports during September, no less than 1,109,909*l.* came from the British Empire, leaving 370,374*l.* from foreign countries. Exports during September were valued at 1,818,274*l.*, against 2,080,124*l.* in August 1905. The raw gold was valued at 1,688,177*l.*, against 1,960,000*l.* in August, and diamonds were exported to the value of 85,149*l.*, against 64,403*l.* in August. Among the imports, drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs were valued at 30,879*l.*, excluding 1,425*l.* characterised as South African produce.

**BUSINESS CHANGES.**—Mr. W. Easterbrook, of Troyville, Johannesburg, has opened a branch establishment in Madison Street, Jeppe's Town. The new pharmacy is under the management of Mr. Newsum.—Messrs. Richards, White & Co., Ltd., have recently taken over the two businesses in Bezuidenhout Valley, Johannesburg, formerly carried on by the late Mr. J. W. P. Lee.—Mr. C. W. Hyland has opened a branch pharmacy at No. 2 Doran Street, Jeppe's Extension, Johannesburg. Mr. Hyland has now three establishments under his control, all of which are situated in the east end of the town.—The Kimberley Pharmacy, Fordsburg, for many years conducted by the late Mr. Jack Haddon, has been closed.—Mr. F. Ingram, of Braamfontein, is shortly opening a branch in Twist Street, Hospital Hill, on the route of the new electric tramway.

### Orange River Colony.

**THE SMALLPOX OUTBREAK** in Bloemfontein has been almost stamped out.

**PROPOSED POISON REGULATION.**—The Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Orange River Colony has, in response to the notes on this matter, received a large number of letters from makers of proprietary medicines expressing their views on the proposed regulation. It is impossible for him to write to all individually, and he hopes that all who have written to him will take this note as an expression of his thanks.

**MONTHLY TRADE RETURNS.**—During September the imports were valued at 270,584*l.*, against 249,530*l.* in August and 293,088*l.* in July. The exports amounted to 203,067*l.*, against 222,345*l.* in August and 158,815*l.* in July. Among the imports were 4,236*l.* worth of drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs, and 753*l.* worth of similar articles classed as South



African produce. The British Empire supplied 79.3 per cent. of the imports in September, compared with 84 per cent. in August 1905.

### Rhodesia.

SEPTEMBER FOREIGN TRADE.—The imports into Rhodesia during September 1905 amounted to 128,613*l.*, against 124,463*l.* in August and 72,580*l.* in July. The exports during September were valued at 203,396*l.*, against 205,471*l.* in August; 88 per cent. (113,156*l.*) of the imports during September were from the British Empire, and the remaining 12 per cent. (15,457*l.*) from foreign countries. The exports included raw gold valued at 133,430*l.*, against 169,151*l.* in August 1905; and among the imports in September, drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs were valued at 2,876*l.*

A SEND-OFF.—Members of the pharmaceutical craft and a few business friends attended at the Avenue Hotel on the evening of October 21 to bid farewell to Mr. E. Blewett, who for the last five years had been a member of Messrs. Smart & Copley's staff. During the evening both members of the firm paid a well-deserved tribute to Mr. Blewett's energy and ability. He leaves Bulawayo to take up a position on the Leopard Gold Mine, situated some seventy miles west of Gwelo. There he will be in charge of the cyanide plant, which, by the way, is an employment to which not a few chemists' assistants in South Africa turn when desirous of a change.

### TRADES EXHIBITION IN CAPE TOWN.

An exhibition of a new kind, so far as Cape Town is concerned, was held in the New City Hall on November 2 to 4, in aid of the funds of the Y.M.C.A., which was responsible for its inception. The opening ceremony was performed by the Hon. Victor Sampson, M.L.A., Cape Attorney-General, and the exhibition was held under the patronage of Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G., Governor of Cape Colony. To judge by the attendances on the occasion our correspondent was present the exhibition must have been a decided success financially, and doubtless the funds of a deserving organisation will materially benefit. There were thirty stalls, and, despite the trade depression which continues, there was considerable competition for these at 10*l.* each. Of chief interest to chemists were the displays of Messrs. Lennon, Ltd., and Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Africa), Ltd., although the former, being entirely of photographic material with retail prices quoted, appealed more to the general public. A leading line of Lennon's is a whole-plate stand camera with Beck lens, a DD slide and tripod complete, retailing at 6*l.* 10*s.* Prominence was also given to a splendidly executed enlargement of the New City Hall, and to some capital views of the Victoria Falls, all of which attracted considerable attention. The stall was under the supervision of Mr. H. Radmore, who is in charge at Messrs. Lennon's retail photographic department in Adderley Street.

Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Africa), Ltd., had a very fine show of their numerous proprietaries, chief prominence being given to the "Allenburys" foods and Vapo Cresoline. The "Diet" food, lately introduced here, was being served iced in tasty samples, and appeared to be in demand, particularly among the fair sex, who were also regaled with sample cups of the "Allenburys" food cocoa. The Kamfolia preparations, "Allenburys" pastilles, and Bynin preparations completed a very attractive display. Mr. T. W. Tullett (South African manager) was present, and the stall was under the charge of Mr. J. S. Tullett with two or three assistants, including a nurse, who all seemed to be fully occupied in replying to numerous inquiries concerning their goods.

Messrs. Kops & Rawlings, Ltd., showed their well-known mineral-waters on a stand a little distance away, the central position being occupied by a display of their lime-juice cordial and lemon squash, dry ginger-ale, and Zoetone, the last containing phosphate of iron. The firm had the contract for the supply of liquid refreshments at the exhibition, and appeared to be doing a thriving business. A well-arranged display of their jellies and custard-powder completed the stall.

Henri Nestlé, Ltd., showed "Milo" food, along with their chocolate, which occupied one side of the stand. The company has lately been advertising extensively, and the food has apparently come to stay. Among the side-shows an installation of wireless telegraphy, fitted up and operated by employés from the Post Office, seemed to be the most attractive, and several chemists were seen during the evenings watching the transmission of messages from one gallery to an opposite one.

## Legal Reports.

### High Court Cases.

#### "BEAVER CASTORUMS."

In the King's Bench Division on November 23, before Mr. Justice Bigham, Mr. Stephen P. Child, trustee in the bankruptcy of Mr. Jacob Singer, fur merchant, sued Mr. Morris Axelrad, fur dealer, of Queen's Road, Bayswater, to recover 179*l.* odd as balance due on a judgment and interest. The defendant denied liability, and pleaded that the judgment had been satisfied. The defendant submitted that he had satisfied the judgment by handing to Mr. Singer, before he absconded, money and skins and a parcel of beaver castorums.

Mr. Spencer Bower (in cross-examination): What are beaver castorums?

Mr. Justice Bigham: In olden times tall hats were called beaver castorums.

Mr. Schwaber: The beaver castorums supplied by the defendant to Singer were internal parts of the beaver which are used medicinally.

Mr. Justice Bigham: Oh, that might possibly account for the disappearance of a Singer. (Laughter.)

At the conclusion of the evidence judgment was given for the defendant, without costs.

#### SUMMER OR WINTER SYRUPS.

In the case of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., v. Mussoli Bros., reported in our last issue, p. 843, there was no arrangement with the plaintiffs. Counsel for the defendants decided, on his own responsibility and without consulting Mr. Davis (for plaintiffs), to abandon the defence. As showing the trend of the evidence towards the finish, we quote the following verbatim note of remarks by plaintiffs' counsel and the Judge:

Mr. Davis: Might I make this statement? The plaintiffs are people in an extremely large way of business in this trade. Allegations have been made as to their dealings which they cannot allow to go without contradicting.

Mr. Justice Jelf: We have had enough to establish that. You have now an unanswerable case. If it stood as it does now, there is not a shadow of a case that the goods were otherwise than according to contract. If you get judgment you cannot want more than that.

Mr. Davis: That is all I want. What will happen will be this: I get my judgment, take out liberty to restore the petition as Mr. Registrar Linklater directed, the petition will come on, Receiving Order made, and officials come in.

#### CARRIER-TRICYCLE ACCIDENT.

In the Dublin Nisi Prius Court on November 28 and 29, before Mr. Justice Madden and a city special jury, an action was tried in which the plaintiff, John Eager, an ironworker, claimed 200*l.* compensation for personal injuries sustained through being knocked down by a carrier-tricycle belonging to Messrs. Hugh Moore & Alexander, wholesale druggists, Linenhall Street, Dublin. A number of doctors were examined on both sides with regard to the extent of the plaintiff's injuries, and eventually the jury awarded the plaintiff 20*l.* damages.

### Merchandise-marks Act.

#### FILLING IDRIS SYPHONS.

At Uxbridge Petty Sessions on November 27, before Mr. W. B. Byles (Chairman) and seven other Magistrates, Mr. John Rayner, chemist and druggist, 39 High Street, Uxbridge, was summoned at the instance of Messrs. Idris & Co., Ltd., aerated-water manufacturers, Camden Town, N., for having on October 17 last sold a syphon of dry ginger-ale to which the trade-mark "Idris" was falsely applied, and also for having on October 18 committed the same offence, and also for having on October 24 sold two syphons of soda-water to which the trade-mark "Idris" was falsely applied. Mr. William Webb appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. W. O. Lovibond for the defendant.

Mr. Webb, in opening the case, said the four summonses were taken out under Section 2, Sub-section 2 of the 1887 Act. Mr. Rayner had for years been a customer of the Idris Company, who supplied him with all the aerated



waters he retailed. At the present time even he displayed one of the Idris advertising-plates on his windows, showing that he still professed to sell Idris waters. In 1903 Mr. Rayner installed a plant for making his own aerated waters, and since then he had only purchased twenty dozen soda-water altogether from the Idris Company, but no ginger-ale at all. The Idris Company were informed that the defendant was putting goods of his own manufacture into their syphons. They having known the defendant for a considerable time, did not give credence to the rumours, and sent one of their representatives to interview Mr. Rayner in August of the present year, and to warn him that if there was any foundation for the rumours (which the defendant denied) it was a serious offence. Subsequently it was found that the offence of which they complained was going on, and specific purchases were made, which resulted in the present summonses. A syphon of dry ginger-ale was supplied, and on it was the trade-mark "Idris"; but upon analysis it was found not to be of Idris manufacture, the water employed to make it being different. Subsequently two syphons of ginger-ale were purchased on October 18, and two on October 24, all having the Idris trade-mark upon them, the syphons being likewise invoiced as Idris's ginger-ale. On the latter date two syphons of soda-water were also purchased and invoiced as Idris's soda-water in syphons which bore upon them Idris's label; and expert evidence would prove that the soda-water was not manufactured from Idris's water, but that the constituents of that soda-water were identical with the constituents of Mr. Rayner's own soda-water and also of the water drawn from the mains at Uxbridge.

#### EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Ellen Playsted deposed to calling at Messrs. Rayner's shop, and asking if they kept "Idris dry ginger-ale" in syphons. The assistant said "Yes," and she was supplied with a syphon. She saw the trade-mark "Idris" impressed on the top of the syphon when it was being wrapped up. When she got home she put a label on it to identify it, and sent it to the complainants' works. In cross-examination she said she knew at once that it was not Idris ginger-ale with which she had been supplied. She knew the patent syphons with porcelain nozzles in which the Idris dry ginger-ale is now supplied, and they are totally different from the syphon with metal top supplied by defendant.

At this stage Mr. Lovibond said, if it would shorten the case, his client was willing to plead guilty to a technical offence so far as the ginger-ale was concerned, there being no question of showing that there was an intention of defrauding the purchaser.

Mr. Webb said he was perfectly willing to deal with it in that way if the defendant pleaded guilty to all the summonses.

Mr. Lovibond would not consent to that, and the Chairman said the case had better go on in the regular way.

Mr. E. M. Williams, a traveller in the employ of the complainants, deposed to having purchased on October 17 a dozen bottles of ginger-beer from the defendant. On the following day he asked defendant to take back the ginger-beer and to supply him with two syphons of his own ginger-ale, two syphons of the Idris ginger-ale, and a syphon of his own lemonade, and a syphon of Idris lemonade. These were sent to his house, and, subsequently, on instructions from Mr. E. K. Bishop, the managing director of the Idris Company, he again called, on October 24, at the defendant's shop, and ordered two syphons of Idris dry ginger-ale, two syphons of Idris soda-water, and two syphons of Idris lemonade, all the syphons being invoiced and paid for as Idris goods. Witness identified the syphons which he had marked and labelled before sending on to the Idris works. He subsequently asked a Mrs. Simmons to purchase from the defendant two syphons of their own soda-water, which she did; and these he also marked for identification. In cross-examination witness said he was quite certain that he asked for Idris's goods. When he purchased the ginger-beer he did not ask for Idris ginger-beer, but he spoke to Mr. John Rayner about Idris ginger-ale. Mr. Rayner then said, "We used to keep Idris's ginger-ale, but we do not keep it now; we think our own is better." Although told that Mr. Rayner did not stock ginger-ale, he ordered

it again next day, because while in the shop on the second occasion he heard Mrs. Playsted (whom he did not then know) order Idris's dry ginger-ale, and her order was not refused. He thought it would be possible for an expert man to refill a syphon without letting the soda-water run down over the label, but he did not think it was possible for the metal top to be polished without affecting the label. He usually drank bottled goods, and did not know the sort of syphons which Idris dry ginger-ale was sent out in.

Mr. E. K. Bishop, managing director of Idris & Co., Ltd., said his company manufactured syphon-bottles and syphon-tops of bottles impressed with their own name and address, but they also manufactured syphons for other people, including the defendants, whose name had always been embossed on the tops of their syphons and on the glass also. The word "Idris" was the company's registered trade-mark (the Comptroller's certificate of registration being put in). They had at their Camden Town factory two artesian wells, some 400 or 500 feet deep, from which the whole of the mineral waters sold by them were manufactured. The witness proved the deliveries of aerated waters since December 30, 1903, and he believed that when Messrs. Rayner ceased to deal with them the defendants had about 900 of Idris & Co.'s syphons in their possession, nearly all of which had been returned. He instructed Mr. Ashton, one of their principal representatives, to call upon defendant with reference to the rumours. When the contents of the syphons purchased afterwards were analysed and the summonses had been issued, the defendant called upon witness "to see if the matter could be settled." Witness said nothing could be done, as the Board looked upon it as a serious offence. The defendant then admitted that he had filled the dry ginger-ale syphons, but denied that he had ever sold them as Idris's, and said the soda-water syphons sold as Idris's were not filled by him. The reason given for filling complainants' syphons with defendant's own dry ginger-ale was that defendant ran short of syphons, and also that he wished to keep the ginger-ale distinct from his own syphons; for if he filled his own syphons with ginger-ale the metal tops would have to be taken off afterwards and the syphons washed out.

Mr. F. W. Ashton gave the details of his interview with defendant and his brother, Mr. Charles Rayner, both of whom denied filling Idris syphons with their own waters.

Mr. E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., 207 High Street, Southwark, said that the two chief marked characteristics of the water drawn from the Idris artesian wells, as distinguished from all others round London, is that it contains less than 2 grains of salts of lime per gal., and never less than 11 or 12 grains of sodium chloride per gal. He had analysed the two syphons of soda-water said to be Idris's and obtained from the defendant, and found 15 grains of salts of lime per gal. and under 3 grains of chloride of sodium in each. He had also analysed the contents of the other two syphons of soda-water sold as Rayner's own manufacture, and found them to be identical in every respect with the two sold as Idris's. He had likewise analysed a sample of Uxbridge water, and found that the four soda-waters were made from a water which had characteristics identical with the Uxbridge supply. He was prepared to swear absolutely that the soda-water contained in the two syphons bearing Idris's labels was not manufactured with water drawn from the Idris artesian wells. In cross-examination, he said he had never, in fifteen years' experience of analyses, known the water in these artesian wells to vary outside the limits given. He thought the statement on defendant's labels about "excess of chalk being removed from the water by a patent process" was quite a fiction.

#### FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Lovibond said there had been a technical infringement of the Act in the case of the ginger-ale syphons, but there was no question of deceiving the public in the matter. When Mr. Williams gave his order for ginger-ale, soda-water, and lemonade, Mr. Rayner gave orders to send out for the "Idris dry ginger-ale," which he had not in stock. Apparently his instructions had not been carried out, for a ginger-ale of defendant's own manufacture had been sent. For this mistake Mr. Rayner was very sorry. The lemonade supplied was admittedly Idris's manufacture. The soda-water was much more serious, and the only explanation de-



fendant could give, assuming that the analysis was correct, was that some assistant had maliciously, and without the knowledge of the defendant, filled defendant's water into Idris syphons. He argued that defendant's machine would not fill Idris's syphons with soda-water without damaging the labels and tops.

Mr. John Rayner, in the course of his evidence, said when he started his aerated-water factory two years ago, he had a large stock of Idris's soda-water, in case his own would not go. His own waters took very well, however, and with the exception of one customer, all preferred Rayner's waters to Idris's. He then told how, being short of syphons, he had filled some of the Idris syphons in stock with ginger-ale. He had paid for the syphons, and with under the impression he could do what he liked with them. He never understood that there was any particular trade-mark attached to any of the syphons. With regard to the soda-water, the Idris soda-water syphons were always kept in one place, and he simply told the porter to bring up two syphons of Idris's soda-water. He had no knowledge whatever of Idris's soda-water syphons being refilled on his premises, but he had heard of an attempt being made to fill an Idris soda-water syphon. It was found impossible to refill it. Witness was severely cross-examined by Mr. Webb regarding the attempt to refill, and about the filling and invoicing of the order for Mr. Williams. He stated that he had plainly stipulated on the order-form, which he filled up at the time, that the Idris waters were to be supplied. He could not explain how the mistake occurred. With regard to payment for the syphons, he was asked to produce any invoice or other document which represented that he paid for any Idris syphons at all.

Mr. Charles Rayner, chemist and druggist, who is manager of the aerated-water department of the business of Rayner & Sons, also gave evidence corroborative of that given by his brother. He did not agree with Mr. Parry regarding the constituents of the water employed in making the Rayner waters, but he had only analysed the water comparatively with other makers.

The Magistrates retired for a short time to consider their decision, and, on returning to Court, the Chairman said :

We have carefully considered this case, and have come to the conclusion that it is a very bad one; in consequence the fine will have to be very heavy. There are three charges for selling ginger-ale, on October 17, October 18, and October 24. In each of these cases the fine will be 5*l*. With regard to the soda-water, which is even a worse case, because their label was left upon the bottle, and everybody must have thought that what they were drinking was Idris soda-water, the penalty will be 10*l*., but this will include costs.

The amount of costs was fixed at 3*l*. 3*s*.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### OLIVE OIL.

At Exeter Police Court on November 24, A. W. Rogers, grocer, 53 Queen Street, was summoned for selling olive oil which the public analyst, Mr. T. Tickle, certified as containing 60 per cent. of cotton-seed oil. The Bench thought there was no intention to defraud, but fined defendant 10*s*., and costs.

#### SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE AND OLIVE OIL.

JULIA REEVES, shopkeeper, of Matfield, was summoned at Tonbridge last week for selling as spirit of nitre and as olive oil articles which were not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded. The analyst's certificate showed that the oil consisted entirely of paraffin oil, while the sweet spirit of nitre was 55 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite. Fines of 20*s*. and 10*s*. costs in respect of the sweet nitre and of 40*s*. and 11*s*. 9*d*. costs in regard of the oil were imposed.

#### POWDERED GENTIAN.

At Sunderland Petty Sessions on November 25, Mr. John William Kendal, chemist and druggist, was charged under Section 6 of the 1875 Act with the selling powdered gentian which on analysis was found to contain 45 per cent. of olive-stones. Mr. W. H. Bell, who appeared for him, stated that in 1903 the defendant started business as a chemist in Fulwell, and among his purchases was 1 lb. of the best powdered gentian-root. From that time until the purchase made on October 10 the packet had never been opened. He had no knowledge of the root being adulterated, and had

not the slightest intention of acting fraudulently. After a consultation the Bench considered there had been no intention to defraud, and let the defendant off on paying the costs.

### County Court Cases.

#### A QUESTION OF COMMISSION.

At Northwich County Court on November 22, the hearing was resumed of an action in which the Electrolytic Alkali Co., Ltd., sued Jas. Maclean & Co., chemical merchants, Bank Street, Manchester, for 7*l*. 2*s*. 7*d*., due for goods supplied. Defendants counterclaimed for 7*l*. 2*s*. 7*d*. for breach of contract and commission on goods sold, it being stated on their behalf that by agreement with Mr. Barron, of the plaintiff company, 2 per cent. commission was to be paid on goods sold to anyone introduced by defendants, including goods purchased himself. After hearing evidence and argument on both sides, Judge Bowen Rowlands, K.C., decided for the plaintiff company on claim and counterclaim.

#### ALLEGED INCORRECT DISPENSING.

At the Sheriff Court, Arbroath, on November 22, Mr. D. H. Burn, chemist and druggist, Arbroath, was sued by the Rev. Charles P. Milne, formerly of Wigan, for 100*l*. damages, alleged to have been incurred by the defender incorrectly dispensing a prescription for pursuer's child. It appeared from the statements made to the Sheriff that the prescription was for syrup of codeine, and it was alleged that the medicine dispensed by the defender contained strychnine. This the defender denied. In the course of the argument by counsel (Mr. Littlejohn for pursuer and Mr. Wm. Alexander for defender) it transpired that pursuer had written a letter to defender stating he made no claim for compensation against the defender; as he had been annoyed and put to some expense he might give him 3*l*. Defender sent pursuer 3*l*., and in the letter along with it said it was in settlement of all claims. Defender got a postcard acknowledging the 3*l*., and after that pursuer sent in a claim for 20*l*., which defender declined to pay. The Sheriff took the preliminary plea to avizandum.

Sheriff-Substitute Lee gave judgment on Wednesday, November 29, his Lordship repelling the defender's preliminary plea and allowing proof of pursuer's averments. In a note appended to his judgment his Lordship said :

Defender's first plea in law is that the pursuer is personally barred from suing by having already settled his claim against the defender. I do not think that this plea is well founded. The letter of August 9 (in which pursuer stated that he would be glad if defender would give 2*l*. or 3*l*. towards the expense he had incurred) was written before the pursuer was able to estimate the expense incident to his child's illness, and in the hope and belief that it would not be so considerable as to make a claim of damages necessary. The disclaimer in the letter of all present intention to take action could not bind the pursuer now, and if that letter imported an offer of settlement the defender could not found upon it, because he did not accept it and act upon it as such until after the pursuer's offer had been withdrawn by a subsequent letter, which intimated a change of circumstances and a corresponding change in the pursuer's intentions, and asked the defender to make a proposal. When the defender afterwards sent 3*l*. the pursuer certainly acted unwisely in retaining it, but he did not accede to the defender's condition that its acceptance was in settlement of all claims, and the defender has not stated that he has been prejudiced by the pursuer's delay in saying that he had kept it only as a payment to account of the expenses, for which he held the defender liable. Under these circumstances his Lordship is of opinion that the plea must be repelled, and a proof allowed. If the defender desires it, the 3*l*. which he tendered conditionally ought to be immediately returned to him.

#### THE DOCTOR'S ORDER.

At Truro County Court on November 24, Mr. Thomas Anthony, pharmaceutical chemist, Truro, sued Mr. W. H. Trudgeon, formerly of Truro, for 20*s*. for bandages and lotion, supplied to the order of Dr. Lang, defendant's medical adviser. Defendant contended that the goods were ordered by Dr. Lang without his authority, and they should have been charged in the doctor's bill. Mr. Lush, Deputy Judge, said when a man was ill it was the doctor's duty to get what was necessary. He thought defendant must pay



the claim. He would, however, advise him to see that the amount did not appear in the doctor's bill as well. Judgment for plaintiff accordingly.

#### ADVERTISING ON TRAMCARS.

In the City of London Court, on November 28, Mr. J. W. Simpson, chemist, 14 Crown Road, Twickenham, was sued by Messrs. Albert Pole & Son, 60 Watling Street, E.C., for 6*l.* 10*s.* for advertisements inserted on the London United tramcars. Plaintiffs' case was that the defendant signed a contract to advertise on three cars for 2*s.* 6*d.* a week for three years. Next day defendant wanted to cancel the contract, but to that they objected, and they had now sued the defendant for the first year's payment. Defendant said that he had advertised with another firm and was dissatisfied. When the same traveller came again he said he had nothing to do with the previous firm; but he found that was untrue, for the other firm had sent him in a bill for 3*l.* 5*s.* Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., held that the contract had been obtained by misrepresentation, and he found for the defendant, with costs.

#### A QUESTION OF TRADE-MARKS AND LABELS.

At the Shoreditch County Court on November 28, Judge Smyly, K.C., was asked to decide an action in which William Ernest Jack, described as a chemical compounder, claimed 78*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* from Percy Mitchell Bass, Pemsworth Road, Lower Clapton, cordial manufacturer, for breach of agreement; and the plaintiff also sought an injunction in respect of certain patents and trade labels.

Counsel for the plaintiff stated that Mr. Jack had been in business as a compounder and cordial manufacturer, but in November last year he agreed to join the defendant at 50*s.* per week. Mr. Bass was to receive the benefit of the goodwill of the plaintiff's business, including the use of a number of patents and recognised and registered labels; and if the joint trading then showed a profit the plaintiff's weekly allowance was to be increased and the arrangement was to continue indefinitely, subject to six months' notice. Forthwith Mr. Jack proceeded to teach the defendant the business of a cordial compounder, and introduced him to the firms of chemical manufacturers with whom he dealt (including Messrs. Boake, Roberts & Co., Stratford). On September 13 last plaintiff was summarily dismissed, and then considerable correspondence ensued respecting the claim for wrongful dismissal and the use by defendant of the plaintiff's labels, trade-marks, etc. In a letter which defendant wrote he stated that Mr. Jack refused to prepare certain compounds, and he therefore considered he had discharged himself. Defendant added that he was willing to pay a fair price for the plaintiff's stock-in-trade; but that he (defendant) was perfectly free to use the labels until the supplies were exhausted. It was untrue that the plaintiff refused to do certain compounding. Plaintiff complained that the defendant had not provided proper vessels for the purpose.

Plaintiff bore out his counsel's statement generally, and Mr. C. E. Vaughan-Williams, solicitor, who had formerly acted for Mr. Jack, sen., described what took place at an interview at his office on November 11 last year with the plaintiff.

The Judge, referring to the agreement, observed that the introduction of the phrase "a term of years" showed there was something clearly understood by the defendant, and it was nonsense to suggest that, in face of such a document, a man could be discharged either summarily or even with a week's notice. A chemical compounder was very different from a domestic servant, and especially in the case of the plaintiff who possessed trade-secrets and his own trade-marks. The plaintiff had not, apparently, represented that he had a flourishing business, but as E. Jack & Co. it was a good concern in his father's time, and the son succeeded to it.

Mr. Drake, counsel for the defendant, asked for an adjournment so that the plaintiff might be required to produce books showing the value of his patents and trade-marks, but Judge Smyly objected. It was clear, he said, that a person could not get possession of a man's trade-marks and business-knowledge and then turn him adrift without reasonable notice.

Mr. John Bass, father of the defendant, stated that in an interview the plaintiff represented to his son that he was

doing from 1,400*l.* to 1,600*l.* in business yearly. His son wanted to enter into business and required a compounder. His son agreed to pay Mr. Jack 50*s.* per week, and he was to hand over all his business and patents.

The Judge: Do you mean to say that you are entitled to get hold of a man's business and trade-marks and then do as you like? It is clear there must be an injunction against the defendant in the terms asked for. It is an extraordinary thing that having summarily dismissed the plaintiff the defendant should go on taking advantage of the marks and labels of Jack & Co. It is simply stealing a man's knowledge. The claim for damages or compensation for breach of agreement will be adjourned; but I would advise the counsel in the case to consider the matter among themselves.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* WALTER STANLEY SCOTT, 55 Eleanor Street, South Shields, late of 63 Ormonde Street, Jarrow-on-Tyne, Chemist and Druggist.—This debtor came up for his adjourned examination at the Newcastle-on-Tyne Bankruptcy Court on November 23, and the case was closed.

*Re* SHRAGER BROTHERS, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C., also at Calcutta and elsewhere, Merchants.—The first meeting of creditors under this failure was held last week at the London Bankruptcy Court before Mr. Egerton S. Grey, Official Receiver. Proofs to the amount of 57,809*l.* were tendered by creditors. The Chairman reported that the firm carried on business as general merchants and commission agents, the principal lines being in shellae, castor-oil, jute, gunnies, rice, and bone meal. The head office was at Calcutta, and there were branches at Colombo, Singapore, Alexandria, and Broome (W.A.). The failure was due to a "corner" in jute. A resolution was passed for the estate to be wound up in bankruptcy by Mr. C. J. March (W. B. Keen & Co.), C.A., 3 Church Court, Old Jewry, E.C., acting as trustee, with the assistance of a committee of inspection.

*Re* THOMAS HARTLEY, formerly in business at 107 Sussex Road, Southport, Chemist and Druggist.—At the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court on November 24 debtor applied for his discharge. From the Official Receiver's report it appeared that the receiving order had been made on August 6, 1896, and the order of adjudication on the same date. The liabilities to rank for dividend were estimated at 1,859*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and the proofs actually admitted amounted to 1,794*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* The assets were estimated to produce 676*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, and they had realised 641*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* The trustee paid the first and final dividend of 5*s.* 1*d.* in the pound on proofs for 1,794*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, but the bankrupt had since produced receipts for 410*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* and 271*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, payments made in accordance with a direction in the will of the applicant's father. It was pointed out that debtor is now employed as a chemist's manager, and is in receipt of two guineas per week. He hoped, if he could obtain his discharge, that probably some day soon he might be able to commence business again on his own account. The application was approved, subject to judgment being entered against Hartley for 20*l.*

*Re* EDWARD THOMAS DELAMAR, 24 Tolbooth Wynd, Leith, Chemist and Druggist.—This debtor appeared in the Edinburgh Sheriff Court, before Sheriff McLeod, on Wednesday, November 29, for examination under a petition for cessio. Mr. Morrison, solicitor, Leith, who represented the debtor, said the statement of affairs showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 33*l.* Mr. Delamar started in business in Leith in May; it was steadily increasing, and debtor thought that if a little time was granted he would be quite able to pay his creditors in full. The petitioning creditor's account only amounted to 3*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, and if cessio was granted, and the estate realised, there would be practically nothing for the creditors. He thought the petition should be refused. The Sheriff pointed out that the surplus of assets entirely depended upon what was got for the stock and fixtures. The assets outside of these were only cash on hand 1*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* and life-policy 7*l.* 10*s.* This Mr. Morrison admitted, but seeing that the business was only newly established, and Mr. Delamar perhaps a little overstocked, he submitted that the debtor, if he got a little time, would with the increase of the business be able to pay 20*s.* in the pound. The Sheriff suggested that there should be no difficulty in dealing with an account for 3*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* with assets valued at 7*l.* Mr. D. Robertson, solicitor, Leith, who appeared for the petitioning creditors, said it was more than a month since he wrote debtor for the account. He sent a boy for it, and he understood that Mr. Delamar told the boy that other creditors were pressing him. At the same time he was quite willing to take his money and stand aside. The Sheriff adjourned the matter until Tuesday of next week.



## Deed of Arrangement.

**Jones, Hugh Lloyd**, The Post Office, Upper Bangor, Chemist and Druggist. Trustee, Arthur E. Bicknell, Bangor, auctioneer. Dated, November 14; filed, November 21. Liabilities unsecured, 394*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; estimated net assets, 100*l.* Assignment upon trust, etc., subject to mortgages, also to a bill of sale. The trade creditors are J. Gros-smith & Co., London (10*l.*) and Wyleys, Ltd., Coventry, (45*l.*).

## Gazette.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

**Billings, S. J., and Courtenay, E.**, under the style of Billings & Courtenay, Queen's Terrace, St. John's Wood, London, N.W., chemists and druggists.

**Coates, J., Harper, A., and Norbury, T.**, under the style of the Failsworth Specialities Manufacturing Company, Failsworth, Lancashire, drysalts, etc.

**Fitton, W., Priestley, J. H., and Brook, W.**, under the style of the Leaventhorpe Chemical Company, Bradford, chemical manufacturers.

**Payne, J., Payne, M. T., and Falecki, E. S.** (known as **F. Goddard**), under the style of the British and Foreign Bottle Company, Cannon Street, London, E.C., glass-bottle merchants; so far as regards E. S. Falecki (known as F. Goddard).

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

**Coomber, Francis**, St. Andrew's Mansions, West Kensington, S.W., and Fakenham, Norfolk, physician and surgeon.

**Walshaw, John William**, trading as Stott's Mineral Water Company, Halifax, mineral-water manufacturer.

#### ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

**Macfadyen, James John**, Bedwardine Road, Upper Norwood, Lime Street, E.C., New York, and Kingston, Jamaica, carrying on business in co-partnership with W. C. C. Park and J. Park as Park, Macfadyen & Company, Park, Son & Company, and as Turnbull & Company, West India merchants—discharge suspended for two years ending October 27, 1907.

## Personalities.

MR. JOHN DUNBAR, who represents Spratt's Patent, Ltd., in South Wales, may be addressed 38 Stanwell Road, Penarth.

THE BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK has consented to become President of the Early-closing Association in succession to Lord Avebury.

MR. D. H. DAVIES, F.R.M.S., who came home from South Africa some time ago, expects to return there from Aberayvon, Cardiganshire, early in the new year.

ALDERMAN H. GADD, J.P., of Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, has been elected Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Exeter City Council.

MR. H. C. H. OLIVER, chemist and druggist, West Mall, near Maidstone, has been elected Vice-President of the newly formed Kent Traders' Protection Society.

MR. J. W. JOHNSTON, representing Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, has removed from 3 Manchester Street, W., to 12 Tenhan Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.

MR. R. LORD GIFFORD, pharmaceutical chemist, and member of the Pharmaceutical Council, has been elected a member of the Secondary Education Sub-committee of the Blackburn Education Committee.

MR. ROBERT TAUBMAN, of 12 Eton Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W., late of 7 Arthur Road, Holloway, and formerly of Ballaugh and Douglas, Isle of Man, chemist and druggist, of the firm of Messrs. T. Morson & Son, who died on October 30, aged sixty-five years, left estate of the gross value of 5,484*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 5,289*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Fanny Taubman, the sole executrix.

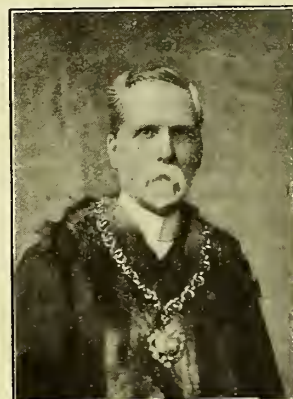
MR. R. FEAVER CLARKE, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the North Kent and District Chemists' Association, has

issued to the members a circular regarding the representation of pharmacy in Parliament, in which he explains the matter thoroughly and commends it to the members of the Association. The subscriptions promised by some of them are: Messrs. W. E. Goff, 1*l.* 1*s.*; A. Stooke, 1*l.* 1*s.*; H. Payne, 1*l.* 1*s.*; R. Feaver Clarke, 1*l.* 1*s.*; E. Millhouse, 10*s.* 6*d.*; R. T. Clarke, 10*s.* 6*d.*; T. M. Chesterfield, 10*s.* 6*d.*; and J. E. Lincoln, 10*s.* 6*d.*

AMONG the chemists who have recently attained to the highest municipal honours is Mr. Alfred Barritt Turpin, chemist and druggist, High Street, Chippenham, who has been elected Mayor of that borough. Mr. Turpin has been a member of the Town Council for ten years, and, besides his municipal interests, has long taken an active part in educational affairs. He is one of the Governors of the secondary and technical school and also chairman of managers of one of the elementary schools of the town. Mr. Turpin is a native of Oxford, where he served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Jones & Turner. Subsequently he had experience in other provincial towns. Being an assistant when the Pharmacy Act passed, he qualified early in 1870, before going out to India as an assistant to Mr. F. Long, Rawul Pindi. He returned six years later, and was in business on his own account in Oxford until 1883, when he purchased his present pharmacy in Chippenham.

MR. JOHN BLYTON, whose death was announced in the *C. & D.*, November 11, p. 752, was born seventy-three years ago in a Lincolnshire village, and when quite a young man went to Liverpool, where he was for some time with Mr. Titherington, a chemist, in Myrtle Street. Leaving the retail business, he became engaged with Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co. about fifty years ago, holding the position of cashier, and afterwards that of warehouse manager. Subsequently he was appointed representative, and travelled for the firm in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Scotland, and Ireland. Upon two occasions he visited Canada in the interests of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co. and of their allied Canadian business, upon one of these occasions taking temporary charge of the house in Montreal. He led right throughout his career a strenuous life. His education, meagre in the first instance, was by his own efforts brought to a high stage, and he was one of the first to pass the Minor examination in 1868. Mr. Blyton was held in very general esteem by all those with whom he came in contact, and although he had retired for a few years his loss is keenly felt by his old colleagues and friends.

MR. MARCUS SPURWAY has returned from his business trip in the United States in time to learn that he has been re-elected Vice-President of the Riviera Section of the British Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Spurway has had a successful trip. Business is very good in America just now, he says, and in reply to our question as to whether American perfumes show individuality in perfume-production, he said there is no question that they do—not only in odour but in style, for in some cases Paris is beaten by the artistic way in which American houses put up perfumery and toilet-articles.



THE MAYOR OF CHIPPENHAM.



THE LATE MR. J. BLYTON.



## Marriages.

**FULFORD—GRUHN.**—On October 25, at St. John's Church, Peshawar, Arthur T. Fulford, Supply and Transport Corps, to Sybil A. Gruhn, granddaughter of Mr. C. H. Wickes, the Pharmacy, Peshawar.

**HALL—BURR.**—At the Clydesdale Hotel, Bo'ness, on November 24, by the Rev. Robert Gardner, B.D., minister of Bo'ness, assisted by the Rev. Walter Wishart, M.A., U.F. Church, Abercorn, George Hall, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh, to Alice Margaret Leishman, daughter of the late W. S. Burr, Ivy Cottage, Bo'ness.

## Deaths.

**ANDERSON.**—At Oxford Cottage, Kirkintulloch, on November 21, Mr. George Leishman Anderson, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-two.

**BRODIE.**—Suddenly, at 8 South Apsley Place, Glasgow, on November 25, Georgina Liddell, wife of Mr. Robert Brodie, chemist and druggist.

**BULCOCK.**—At Twiston, recently, Mr. John Bulcock, formerly in business as a chemist at Haslingden.

**EVANS.**—At Westfa, Llanelly, on November 25, Mr. Gwilym Evans, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, aged fifty-three. Mr. Evans was one of the best-known chemists in Wales, but during the past ten years had not been directly connected with pharmacy. Physically he was a man of striking appearance—tall, handsome, and alert, almost a born leader of men; but there was an element of protest in his nature which was the antithesis of the *suaviter in modo* so essential in public life. This was apparent during his tenure of a seat on the Pharmaceutical Council (1887-92). Mr. Evans was the youngest son of a farmer at Delauhirion, and after finishing his education at Llandovey College he was apprenticed to the drug-trade at Swansea. On the termination of his indentures he was an assistant in leading pharmacies in London and Brighton. He passed the Minor examination in 1872 and the Major in the following year, with honours. He studied, we are informed, at Bloomsbury Square, and was also a private pupil of



Professor Atfield. He then commenced business as a wholesale and retail chemist at Llanelly, and was from the first successful, his "Quinine Bitters" soon putting him on the road to fortune. This proprietary article became so valuable that a company was formed to carry it on, and latterly this has represented Mr. Evans's sole connection with pharmacy. In public affairs Mr. Evans had taken a prominent part, especially in educational work, and in 1883 he became a member of the Llanelly School Board, his activity and zeal being in no small degree responsible for the erection of the Higher-grade School in that town. He was also elected a Governor of the Aberystwith University College. For three years in succession he was the Chairman of the Carmarthenshire County Council, and was one of the framers of the intermediate education scheme for the county. In 1897 he was appointed High Sheriff. In 1891 he was selected to contest the Carmarthenshire boroughs in the parliamentary election, Sir Lewis Morris being another candidate, and then it was said that the choice was "between a man of bitters and a man of letters." Mr. Evans subsequently gave up the idea of entering Parliament, having found that the calls upon his purse by his prospective constituents were so numerous that he lost patience, and, in retiring, publicly protested against the unjust impositions on parliamentary candidates. It was at this time that Mr. Evans was a member of the Pharmaceutical Council. He was elected along with Mr.

G. T. W. Newsholme, in May 1887, in place of the late Mr. John Borland (retired) and Mr. E. N. Brett. On the Council he was consistently "ag'in the Government," and proposed to retire in 1890, but was persuaded to stand again on behalf of "trade interests," and was re-elected, although the poll was an overwhelming expression of confidence in Mr. Carteighe and his policy, as opposed to the party with which Mr. Evans was allied. In the following year his name was drawn in the ballot, and he did not seek re-election. From this time he devoted himself entirely to commercial and public affairs. Among the positions he held were the chairmanship of the Old Castle Tinplate Co. and of the Welsh Tin Stamping and Enamelling Co., from which he had only recently retired. He married a daughter of the late Mr. John Glasbrook, of Swansea, who died in 1900. Since her death he had been in poor health, and had travelled much in Europe, India, America, and Australia, but without effecting any permanent improvement in his health. The indisposition appears to have been a recurrence of one which troubled him in the early 'eighties, when he took a trip to Australia, which completely restored him to activity.

**BURDON-SAUNDERSON.**—At Banbury Road, Oxford, on November 24, Sir John Scott Burdon-Saunderson, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., aged seventy-seven. This distinguished biologist and physiologist was the grand old man of English medicine, and it would not be fitting that some mention of his career should not be made in these pages, although he had little connection with pharmacy except through the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain as an honorary member. He was the son of Richard Burdon, a Newcastle brewer, who married the daughter of Sir Thomas Saunderson, a London merchant, and added the name to his own. Their son John graduated as M.D. at Edinburgh University in 1851, afterwards studied in Paris, and settled down in London in 1855 as medical officer of health for Paddington, a position which he held until 1870. His researches in "Sanitary Science" gradually led to his intimate study of bacterial physiology, and this to physiological problems solely. From 1871 to 1878 he was superintendent of the Brown Institution, a position which gave him splendid opportunities for research on living animals, which he undertook with all the kindness of a sensitive nature, and his contributions to this department of human knowledge made him famous throughout the world. He succeeded Dr. Sharpey in the Jodrell Chair of Physiology at University College in 1878, and four years later obtained the Waynflete professorship of the same subject in Oxford, which he changed to become Regius Professor of Medicine in 1895, and this he held until last year, when he retired through failing health. He was created a baronet in 1899.

**FORBES.**—At 111 Queen Street, Peterhead, on November 22, Mr. James Forbes, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Forbes belonged to a local family, and served his apprenticeship as a chemist in Peterhead. He commenced business on his own account in Broad Street before the 1868 Act passed. About two years ago failing health compelled him to retire, and he sold his business to Mr. Sinclair. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, and two sons.

**HANCE.**—At his country home at Weldon, Pa., on November 13, Mr. Joseph C. Hance, of Hance Bros. & White, manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists, Philadelphia, aged sixty-eight. Mr. Hance had not been actively identified with the firm for several years, owing to the state of his health. He served for many years as a director of the Consolidated National Bank. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Franklin Institute, Manufacturers' Club and Art Club of Philadelphia, and the Huntington Valley Country Club.

**HARDY.**—At 177 Regent Street, W., on November 16, Mr. Samuel Croft Hardy, pharmaceutical chemist (George Waugh & Co.), aged sixty-eight.

**SAUNDERS.**—On November 24, Mr. William Henry Saunders, chemist and druggist, 273 Regent Street, London, W., aged forty-six. Mr. Saunders carried on business at the above address as Jabez Munro, American chemists, in partnership with Mr. Bowen. His death was somewhat sudden, as he was at business two or three days previously.



## Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons.

THE two London firms of wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists who are amalgamating are Messrs. Davy Hill & Co., Park and Southwark Streets, S.E., and Messrs. Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward, Whitecross Street, E.C. The amalgamation will take effect from January 1, 1906, and it is proposed to form a private limited company with a capital of 100,000*l.*, the whole of which will be held by the four partners of the firms, saving shares to be allotted to three friendly signatories. The registered office of the company will be 64 Park Street, Southwark, and the directors will be Mr. C. A. Hill, B.Sc., F.I.C., and Mr. Alan Hicks from Davy Hill & Co., and Mr. Charles Hodgkinson and Mr. Frank Clarke from Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward. Saying that Mr. C. A. Hill will supervise the manufacturing departments of both concerns (thus taking the place of the late Mr. J. S. Ward, of the Whitecross Street firm), the directors will individually continue to control the same departments as heretofore, thus preserving the personality of the businesses.

The amalgamation thus effected brings together two of the oldest houses in the London drug-trade, and the best idea of the historic interest involved is obtained by a glance at the following genealogical chart :

Although the Hodgkinson genealogy makes the longest column, it would be still longer if the records of the firm



F. CLARKE.



C. HODGKINSON.

prior to 1880 had not been destroyed in the fire of that year. The change in 1867 was virtually an amalgamation of this

### HILL.

- 1755. Dalmahoy, Ludgate Hill.
- 1780. William Stock, Ludgate Hill.
- 1812. White & Cautherley, Ludgate Hill.
- 1826. White, Cautherley & Hill (A. S. Hill), Little Britain.
- 1838. A. S. Hill, Little Britain.
- 1849. A. S. Hill & Son (A. S. & A. B. Hill).
- 1872. A. S. Hill & Son (A. S. Hill retired), Southwark Street.
- 1885. A. S. Hill & Son (A. B. Hill and A. Croft Hill).
- 1893. A. S. Hill & Son (A. C. Hill retired).

### DAVY.

- Before 1760. Taylor, Davy & Co., Little Britain.
- Davy, Roberts, Son & Mends, Gould Square.
- Davy, Son & Drew, Old Swan Lane.
- Davy, Mackmurdo & Pitchford, Old Swan Lane.
- 1840. Davy, Mackmurdo & Co., Old Swan Lane.
- 1862. Davy, Yates & Routledge, Old Swan Lane (Mr. Francis Yates came in).
- 1870. The firm moved to Park Street.
- 1874. Mr. Robert Yates became a partner.
- 1894. Davy, Yates & Hicks (Mr. Alan Hicks, of Langton, Hicks Bros. & Co., joined the firm).

### HODGKINSON.

- Before 1762. Chamberlain & Rugg, Bride Lane.
- Rugg & Hodgkinson, Bride Lane (Mr. John Hodgkinson came in).
- 1817. Hodgkinson, Brandram & Co., Upper Thames Street.
- Hodgkinson, Brandram & Stead (Mr. Francis Stead came in).
- 1832. Mr. George Tonge joined the firm, which now comprised J. Hodgkinson, F. Stead, J. E. Hodgkinson, jun., R. Hodgkinson, and G. Tonge.
- 1837. Hodgkinsons, Stead & Tonge (J. Hodgkinson, F. Stead, G. Tonge, and R. Hodgkinson).
- 1838. Hodgkinsons & Tonge.
- 1849. Hodgkinsons, Tonge & Stead (Mr. J. M. Stead admitted a partner).
- 1851. Mr. S. B. Hodgkinson admitted a partner.
- 1867. Hodgkinsons, Stead & Treacher, Aldersgate Street (Mr. Tonge retired, Mr. W. Hodgkinson and Mr. Treacher admitted).
- 1874. Mr. Charles Hodgkinson joined the firm.
- 1880. Aldersgate Street warehouse burnt down; removed to Whitecross Street in 1881.
- 1887. Hodgkinsons, Treacher & Clarke (Mr. Stead retired and Mr. Frank Clarke came in).
- 1892. Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward (Mr. Treacher retired and Mr. J. S. Ward joined).
- 1905. Mr. Ward died.

- 1893. Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks (A. B. Hill, Robert Yates, Alan Hicks, and C. A. Hill).
- 1902. Davy Hill & Co. (Mr. A. B. Hill and Mr. R. Yates retired).

1906. Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.



ALAN HICKS.



C. A. HILL.

old business with the export-house Treacher & Hodgkinson. Mr. W. Hodgkinson was a cousin of Mr. Charles Hodgkinson's father (Mr. J. Hodgkinson, jun.). Mr. John Hodgkinson, sen., died in 1834. Of the partners who have retired during recent years from the amalgamated businesses two seniors are still hale and hearty—viz., Mr. A. Bowdler Hill and Mr. Treacher. Mr. Hill's eldest son, A. Croft Hill, after his retirement from the firm graduated as B.A. at Cambridge (Trinity College), studying medicine there and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He took M.A. in 1899, M.B., B.S. in 1900, and M.D. in 1903. Dr. Croft Hill also holds the qualification of the English Colleges, and has distinguished himself by his researches on enzymes. It will be observed that the traditions of the firms go back 150 years, yet one has only to visit their factories to note that up-to-date methods are kept pace with, the Southwark Street premises, e.g., being entirely devoted to the putting-up of packed goods.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### As a New Non-intoxicating Beverage

Mr. George Lynch, the war correspondent, in a pleasant article in the November "Strand Magazine" entitled, "What the World Drinks," urges some enterprising firm to introduce kvass into this country. Mr. Lynch appears to have sampled tipples of all kinds in all the regions of the earth, and he declares kvass to be the best temperance drink he has ever tasted. It is a popular Russian drink, and he came into contact with it first in the Métropole Restaurant at Irkutsk in Siberia. All the people round about him were drinking what seemed to be Guinness's stout, so he ordered a bottle, drank it, and had to pay six shillings for it. Then he found out that Guinness's stout was not the wine of the country. The people were drinking kvass, and he adopted their habit while he remained among them. Kvass, he says, is made from fermented brown bread, and is "practically non-alcoholic." It is highly nutritious, there being both "eatin' and dhrinkin' in it." Mr. Lynch wants to get his six shillings back in the way of commission from the firm who may adopt his hint, which is possibly worth consideration.

### Graphologists

would have an easy task in fitting a character to the writer of the document which puzzled so many *C. & D.* solvers a few weeks ago. Even one unversed in the 'ology could hardly go far wrong in this case. The person who, it was alleged, wanted a powder and mouth-wash, presuming he was not a paralytic, may not uncharitably be set down as slovenly, lazy, and selfish, the last quality being manifested in his evident indifference to the trouble he was giving other people. There was no discredit in not being able to decipher the order, though there may have been some in the wild guesses submitted. Is graphology a true science? Its foundation looks plausible. Every handwriting in the world is characteristic; surely there must be indications of character conveyed in it. Again, handwritings can be grouped. French, German, American, and English writings are readily distinguishable. Can we not associate national characters with these forms of writing, and then work down from the general to the particular? It seems as if this ought to be possible, but, as a matter of fact, tangible results have not been attained. It is easy enough to write a treatise tracing Napoleon's development or deterioration from his signatures, as one of the professors of the art did; but the proof would have been better if an obscure person had been chosen. Talleyrand, who was a graphologist before the word was invented, once said he would be willing to hang a man on the evidence of two lines of his writing. Possibly he had had a diplomatic letter that morning in the style of the mouth-wash sample.

### The Problem of Giving

without doing more harm than good is just now exercising all the best intellects of the nation. A recent paragraph in this journal headed "Practical Help," which told of a fund at Leicester out of which thirty-four deserving young tradesmen, including two chemists, were recently assisted to start in business by loans of 100% to each without interest, challenges consideration from this point of view. At first sight it seems like a wise way of utilising wealth, and it is probable enough that some of those thirty-four will advance to success from the foothold which that loan will give them. On the other hand, it is also fairly probable that those

successful ones would have made their way ultimately without this aid. Others there are whom the loan will tempt to a false start, which will involve both them and their sureties in subsequent difficulties. The Bankruptcy Court legend "commenced business with 100% borrowed capital" is a stereotyped record. A still worse feature of this kind of charity is that it serves to subsidise what may be called unfair competition. It is a little rough on Leicester traders who have struggled into a position to have thirty-four new rivals arrayed against them every now and again through the operation of Sir Thomas White's charity. Surely it would be better that help of this kind should be given to equip people with means to serve the community by the cultivation of waste lands, or the production of pigs or poultry, rather than to incite more combatants in a contest which is fierce enough without such encouragement.

### Marking Time

is the order of the day for the moment. The "thief in the night," whose early appearance among us is prophesied by the Prime Minister, should find pharmacists awake and alert. We want to make good use of him. The Federation's prospective "member for pharmacy" and its fund for paying him are hopelessly behind time for the coming election, and with exciting questions before the electorate our chance of influencing the result is small enough; but at least we can make the most of it. After all, some thousands of chemists all over the country, knowing exactly what they want and all pulling one way, may turn a few close elections and can at least impress on the minds of all the candidates the fact that we have a grievance and want it attended to. A more sympathetic House of Commons than the present one is not an inconceivable community.

### Last Week's News.

It will not be easy for the compilers of the new Pharmacopœia to obey Professor Marshall's injunctions strictly. "A Pharmacopœia should contain all the drugs employed as remedies for the treatment of disease," and "he combated the view . . . that a Pharmacopœia . . . should contain all the drugs a medical man may wish to use," are statements which approach the incompatible. "Unnecessary duplications should be avoided"; certainly. But if ten doctors want one duplicate and ten another, whose duplicate is to go? Professor Marshall's attack on the compound preparations in the Pharmacopœia was supported by the clever aphorism that "prescriptions should be adapted to the patient, and not the patient to the prescription." But the preparations and the compounds are the *raison d'être* of a Pharmacopœia. The terms *pil.* *rhei* *co.* and *tinct. camph. co.* indicate combinations which have proved useful in myriads of cases, and the Pharmacopœia declares concisely, authoritatively, and exactly what those terms mean.—The North Staffs chemists have, I think rightly, refused to elect to their Association a candidate who cannot be, or ought not to be, in sympathy with their most prominent aims. So long as chemists are engaged in their present campaign it is as well that the two camps should be kept distinct and separate.—The President of the Pharmaceutical Society must be a master in the art of duplicating himself. In "Coming Events" he is announced to take the chair at a smoking concert at Frascati's and to assist at a debate with the Public Dispensers' Association at Ludgate Circus, both functions being held simultaneously. And still there are critics who complain that the Society does not do enough.

THE "BANK OF AMERICA" has been organised in Chicago, with a capitalisation of \$1,000,000. This is the concern which will have branches in a hundred or two hundred of the Chicago drug-stores—a new side-line for pharmacists!



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## Editorial Comments.

### Iodine.

THE position of the market in this article is still where it was, nothing having transpired in regard to the Convention's intentions, except that no reduction will be made at present; and it would be profitless to speculate as to what will happen, although the well-informed think that some time will transpire before an official announcement is made. The best evidence of the prevailing uncertainty is provided this week in printed letters sent by English makers of iodides to a limited number of large buyers, the contents of which have been discussed in select circles. The object of the letters appears to be to relax the present stringency of the business which has led to the demand being reduced to almost daily supplies, with consequent general inconvenience. The makers propose to relieve this by offering large buyers who are regular customers supplies of iodides and other iodine preparations on loan conditions, at what may be called a forward price—that is to say, the goods will not be invoiced until the official prices are settled. The makers undertake that these will not be higher than the last scale, and the opinion is expressed that a substantial reduction will have to be made by the Convention of iodine-producers, but no guarantee can be given that this will



occur. It is pointed out that iodine was at one time selling at a third of the present price, and in view of this and present possibilities, the loan principle is a good set-off to the temptation offered by cheap "outside" lots of potassium iodide and iodoform from foreign sources. At present there appears to be little Japanese potassium iodide offering, and what there is is held for higher prices than those recently obtained. Some moderate shipments are on the way which are practically all sold for delivery against contract. In view of all the circumstances there appears to be no alternative but to continue "hand-to-mouth" buying.

## The Canadian Combine.

THE combination of Canadian wholesale druggists is now accomplished, a charter having been granted to the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd. The company holds options on nineteen wholesale drug-businesses in Canada, which will be taken over as going concerns and operated under central management at headquarters in Montreal. The company is capitalised at \$6,000,000—\$2,750,000 7 per cent. Preference stock and \$3,250,000 Common stock. \$500,000 Preferred and a block of Common will be left in the Treasury for future development; the balance has been subscribed for by members of the individual companies. No stock will be offered to the general public. In addition to the assets, including stocks of merchandise, real estate, and book accounts, the subscribers to the Common stock will contribute \$250,000 in cash. A well-informed correspondent, writing in regard to the matter, says:

The present overlapping and consequent waste of energy and capital has for many years prevented the wholesale drug-houses of Canada from advancing as they should, while natural jealousies have militated against the development of the manufacturing end of their respective businesses. For instance, the cities of Halifax and St. John, with a combined population of less than 90,000, have as many wholesale drug-houses as the cities of Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis with a combined population of over three millions. Montreal has more houses than Liverpool, the latter city having within a radius of thirty miles a population equal to all Canada, to say nothing of her facilities for reaching the markets of the whole world. Further, it has been impossible in the past for any one house to manufacture chemicals profitably, as the distribution of the products would be limited to the firm making them. The new company hopes to correct these evils. Very large reductions will be made in the cost of management, the purchasing-power will be greatly increased, while chemical factories and pharmaceutical laboratories will be established, and the products distributed by the nineteen interested houses. The company also hopes to bring about improved conditions in the credit system, to the advantage of the legitimate retail trade all over Canada. It is impossible to fully anticipate the policy of the new company in detail, but there is no doubt that the standard of all branches of the drug-trade will be raised.

The cry about increase in prices is without foundation. Such a course would be impolitic and impracticable. The present gross profits are good enough, but they are eaten up by useless expenditure. A strong company buying better, selling at less expense, and manufacturing economically, with first-class distributing-houses in every large centre in Canada doing business on modern lines, will not only give better terms for investment, but vastly improve their service to the retail trade.

For some time a committee consisting of Mr. D. W. Bole, M.P., of the Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg; Charles W. Tinling, of the Dominion Drug Co., Hamilton, Ontario; and Theo. H. Wardleworth, of Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, has been visiting every wholesale house in the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, arranging the options and offers of sale. These gentlemen are also the provisional directors of the new company.

The incorporators are Alfred Bickerton Evans, Charles Lyman, James Wilson Knox, Frederick Gold Lyman, William Simons Kerry, and Theophilus Hatton Wardleworth, Montreal; John James Evans, Liverpool; Francis Cook Simson and James Bayne Hattie, of Halifax; James Mattinson, London, Ont.; Charles Widdrington Tinling, George Rutherford, and William Charles Niblet, Hamilton;

Henry Ward Barker and Charles Thomas Nevins, St. John, N.B.; Thomas Morrison Henderson and William Henderson, Vancouver; Peter Lamont, Nelson, B.C.; David Wesley Bole and William Walter Bole, Winnipeg; William Scott Elliot and George Hellewell Clarkson, Toronto.

The "Montreal Daily Herald" of November 10, in the course of an interesting article regarding the new company, says:

It is something like the play of "Hamlet" with the philosophic Prince of Denmark omitted, for while it unquestionably has within its membership the majority of the wholesale houses, the leading establishment in the Dominion—that of Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co.—have definitely declined to identify themselves with it. It is understood that while they remain outside they will not, for the present at all events, assume an attitude of antagonism.

Those who have inside knowledge of the circumstances, and are familiar with the difficulties that have been encountered in the forming of the merger, are of the opinion that a very active competition will inevitably spring up between the two interests, and that some lively times are in store in the drug-trade.

Mr. Wardleworth, who is the active promoter of the scheme, resident in Montreal, would not give the "Herald" representative any information except as to who are the directors. From other sources the "Herald" representative learned that the expectations of the promoters are that, notwithstanding the fact that Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co. stand out, the organisation, with its \$6,000,000 capital, will form a really powerful combine. At every stage in its development difficulties have been encountered, and interests have had to be conciliated that required the exercise of great tact and ability. Beyond this the "Herald" representative gathered nothing which was not entirely speculative in nature, and his points are disposed of in the communication which we give above.

## Spirit Matters.

THERE is not much connection between the approaching dissolution of Parliament and the duties on spirit, but that is the only excuse we can find for the "West India Committee Circular" returning to the Colonial grievance against the home Revenue authorities imposing a surtax upon Colonial as well as foreign spirit. The "Circular's" complaint is by no means groundless. Our authorities have frequently said that the surtax represents the cost to home distillers of certain restrictions placed upon them for the protection of the Revenue, and the principle is, therefore, not unfair; but the "Circular" points out that substantially similar restrictions exist in the West Indies and are not so costly upon the distillers. "If the Excise regulations cost less per gallon in the Colonies, where the distilleries are few[er]," remarks our contemporary, "than in this country, where they are more numerous and staff-centralisation is more possible, there must, indeed, be something wrong at home." We think it has been proved that the small surtax is in the nature of protection, and this will probably be modified when a legislative opportunity occurs. That will depend largely upon who is the next Chancellor of the Exchequer; but so far as the Colonies are concerned our contemporary appears to pin its faith to the next Colonial Secretary, and it names Sir Edward Grey as the probable successor to Mr. Lyttelton. This is regarded as an advantage in the spirit matters, because Sir Edward was a member of a Commission which characterised the surtax as unsound in principle, and they added:

We are unable to find any good reason for imposing an extra charge on imported spirit, and paying what appears to be a bounty on exported spirit, which would not equally apply in the case of a liability to pay compensation for accidents to workmen imposed on employers by the Legislature.

Any help the Colonial Office may give in the matter will be welcomed, but we feel that progress must be *via* Clement's



Inn Passage and Somerset House, which are consistently appealed to by the Treasury in respect to Revenue matters, the Laboratory especially in regard to scientific problems. The latest instance of the latter is supplied this week by the "Daily Mail," which publishes the following paragraph:

The Board of Inland Revenue has removed the restrictions hitherto placed on the manufacture of alcohol for industrial purposes from sawdust. The restrictions were due to the fact that in the intermediate processes of manufacture a dutiable article was produced, and if duty were paid upon this the manufacture could not be carried on at a profit. The spirit can now be abstracted without the intermediate result.

This is substantially correct. The manufacture of alcohol from wood is an old scheme, Berthelot being one of those who in more recent times have advocated its feasibility. The process which is now industrially used was invented by Professor Classen, of the Aix-la-Chapelle Technical School, and he has worked at it with such enthusiasm that it has been taken up on the commercial scale in France and the United States. The process depends upon the action of aqueous sulphuric acid upon sawdust by digestion, whereby the cellulose is converted into glucose with the evolution of sulphurous acid. This digestion is done in a revolving drum at a temperature of 290° F., the heat being secured by injection of steam, the evolution and retention of gas giving the necessary pressure. The digestion lasts up to five hours, and of the glucose obtained 85 per cent. is fermentable. The solution containing it is neutralised with chalk, and after removal of calcium sulphate the liquid is turned into vats where it is fermented with yeast. This generally is the process, but there are many intermediate details to which we have not referred. Our Revenue regulations are such that if enforced strictly according to the letter it would be illegal to work the sawdust process in this country, except as two distinct industries, because glucose is dutiable at the rate of 3s. 3d. per cwt. The process is analogous to that employed in the manufacture of grain spirit, but there the intermediate product of the malting stage is maltose, a sugar, but not a dutiable one. The Revenue authorities, by treating the sawdust process as a continuous one, get over the technical difficulty; but it may be questioned if at any stage of the process, as actually carried out, there is a product which is the dutiable article as defined by law. It is stated that the product should be cheaper than potato spirit, but we have not seen the data upon which that surmise is based.

### The Pharmaceutocrat.

[Mr. John Davidson, a poet and dramatist, has published a new play, which is causing some fluttering in the literary dovecotes. Mr. Davidson in his early days spent three years in analytical laboratories, and it is perhaps this far-back acquaintance with chemical science that has prompted him to propound a new theory of the evolution of the elements in "The Theatrocrat." In the preface he says:

"All men and things have a Will to be Moral, have a Will to Righteousness. . . . The omnipresent Ether would fain be an established moral order of Ether, pure, imponderable, invisible, constant, but that thorn in the flesh electricity, evolves from the Ether, while still interpenetrated by it, and the moral order of the Ether is at an end. . . . The elements have individuality, character, genius; have passions—fierce passions some of them; have memory, more or less positive, far-reaching and reliable."]

The ambient Ether, floating o'er the Square  
On winged nebulae, so moral, pure,  
Is torn by passions interpenetrate.  
It fain would be a virtuous element,  
But passionate and soul-destroying Ions  
From Blackburn, Torquay, or from elsewhere  
With sinful instability so rend,  
That It betrays an immorality  
Most truly saddening.

A constant Will  
For peace, unblemished righteousness and Work,  
Hard, ceaseless labour in a thankless Cause.  
These—cooled, it may be, by antagonisms,  
By some imprudent Ionic velocities—  
Are yearnings of Its pure morality.  
Ponderous, and yet imponderable, hovers  
This Ether in its agony around us,  
While warring Ions whirl from Westminster,  
And electronic systems surge and press,  
Propelled by Causes quite invisible.  
But glints corpuscular from Jesse's realm  
Impinge upon the Ether's steadfastness;  
And Store-like stellar systems are evolved,  
That threaten its virginity.

No swift  
Or immature precipitation marks  
The Ether's immobility, so the Ions  
In unencountered progress fiercely tear,  
Like thorn i' th' flesh, the glorious nebulae  
That one time crowned the Pharmaceutocrat.

### The Merchandise-marks Case.

The case at Uxbridge of a retailer filling Idris syphons with aerated waters of his own manufacture involves no debatable point of law; it was merely a question of fact, which the analytical differences between the water-supply of Uxbridge and the special water employed by Messrs. Idris & Co. completely demonstrated. We have no reason to suppose that such infringements of the Merchandise-marks Act are at all common in the drug-trade, but we call special attention to this one as an example of how easy it is to prove illegality once it is discovered, and as another proof of the old saying "Honesty is the best policy."

### Where Ignorance is Bliss.

One would have thought that the exposure in regard to adulterated soda-crystals would have satisfied most retailers that the adulterated article is a fraud, but that appears not to be the view of the Metropolitan Grocers', Provision Dealers', and Oilmen's Association, which has come to the conclusion that "it is necessary to alter the method of selling washing-soda or soda-crystals." In a circular the Association states that there is considerable difficulty in getting a guarantee that washing-soda is pure, and recommends:

1. That a placard be exhibited in the shop in the words following:

"NOTICE.—SODA.—It cannot be guaranteed that the washing-soda sold at this shop is wholly composed of crystallised carbonate of soda, and it is therefore sold as 'Mixed Soda.'"

2. Attach a printed label, "Mixed Soda," to each parcel of soda delivered, or have the words "Mixed Soda" printed upon the wrapper or bag.

3. Take care that no receipt or invoice is given bearing the words "Soda" or "Soda Crystals."

If any written or printed description is used it should be "Mixed Soda" only.

This is a delicious example of what chemists have to compete with when it comes to the real question of skill and knowledge. The recent appeal case very clearly demonstrated that there is an abundant supply of sodium carbonate crystals (washing-soda), and that the rage for cheapness has brought into the market crystals which consist chiefly of sodium sulphate—which is perfectly valueless as a detergent, and dear at any price. Retail chemists should make a point of supplying the public with the good old-fashioned article, and telling them the reason why.

### The Opticians Bill

which the General Board of Opticians and the Spectacle-makers' Company have drawn up is to be introduced into the House of Lords next Session, probably by Lord Goschen. The Spectacle-makers' Company are contributing 250% towards the expenses of promoting the Bill; the rest of



the money required is to be raised by the General Board of Opticians. Appeals to the trade will be made shortly. The "Pall Mall Gazette" has a sympathetic article on the scheme, but the medical journals are not peacefully concerned. The "British Medical Journal" finishes an editorial article with the following sentences, which are calculated to incite the medical profession to active opposition :

It is high time that the medical profession bestirred itself to oppose this legislative project. The British Medical Association may be relied upon to do its utmost, but the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of each division of the Kingdom and the Ophthalmological Society of Great Britain may each in its own sphere render great assistance by forwarding at the proper time petitions to both Houses of Parliament against the Bill, and, if the matter is referred to a Select Committee, by giving evidence to bring home to our legislators the true facts of the case.

## A Nottingham Conference.

MR. R. A. ROBINSON, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, addressed a meeting of retail chemists and others at the Victoria Hotel, Nottingham, on Thursday, November 23, the shires of Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Rutland being tapped on this occasion.

Altogether the company numbered about eighty, and our correspondent reports that "the President was in fine fettle." His subject was

### PHARMACY AND ITS RELATION TO THE STATE.

He remarked that the object of these meetings is to explain to the public and public men some facts bearing upon the welfare of the community as regards the sale and preparation of medicines and poisons. Then he proceeded to explain what the Pharmacy Acts were intended to do, and what they have done or left undone, in this connection dealing with the company-chemist question on the now familiar lines. The address was very well received, and a discussion followed.

Dr. W. B. Ransom, who opened it, said he was glad to see such a large number present. It showed that there is a solidarity between the two branches of workers in medicines. It was obvious to the most simple mind that proper education and proper guarantees of skill and training, and of character and honour, were essential for the good of the community in persons who undertook the responsible duties of prescribing or dispensing potent drugs.

Dr. P. Boobhyer said chemists are suffering the phase evolved from unfair competition, from which almost every profession at some time or other suffers. The wonder is that the public, so carping, so critical and suspicious in many respects, should be so easily gulled in regard to some of the medicines they buy that they would go to people who could show no credentials for fitness, and entrust their life and health in their hands.

The City Coroner said there had been no need for them to live till the twentieth century to know that the law is a "hass." If the chemist's business is carried on by men who are not duly qualified there is a grave danger to the public. He was of opinion that laudanum, carbolic acid, and some of the other poisons placed in the second part of the Schedule should be brought into the first.

Dr. Mutch (Chairman of the Health Committee of the Corporation) said that chemists and druggists had been asleep for many years, and they are only now realising that they should have been awake years ago.

Other speakers were the city analyst, Dr. Jacob, Mr. J. S. Battle (President of the Lincoln Chemists' Association), and Mr. Cope (President of the Derby Association). The vote of thanks to Mr. Robinson was proposed by Mr. R. Fitzhugh, and seconded by Mr. G. J. B. Woolley.

DURING the year ending March 31, 1905, Jamaica imported drugs, medicines, etc., to the value of \$97,897, as compared with \$115,515 during the same period of 1904 and \$110,555 during 1903. The amount procured from Great Britain last year was valued at \$46,160, and the U.S.A. supplied \$47,922 worth. The trade of the United States with Jamaica in this class of goods appears to be growing at the expense of that of Great Britain.

## Winter Session of Chemists' Local Associations.

### The Business Done.

The Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland are busy collecting money for the Haslett Medal Fund. At Edinburgh the Trade Association was addressed by Mr. J. A. Forret on proprietary medicines, the same chemist giving a practical paper before the Assistants' Association on photo-micrography. The Chemists' Assistants' Association listened to a discourse on tin, the Cardiff chemists holding their annual meeting when Mr. A. J. Bellamy was elected President. Some capital dispensing notes were given at Liverpool, whilst Bradford studied poisons historically. A new association has been formed at Folkestone. At Blackburn Mr. Gifford expressed an adverse opinion of the draft Pharmacy Bill. The Public Dispensers are going to write to the Metropolitan Asylums Board in regard to the wording of the Board's advertisements for dispensers.

### Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

THE Committee of this Society met in the rooms, 11 Waring Street, on November 29, Mr. William Jamison, M.C.P.S.I., in the chair.

FURNISHING ACCOUNT.—A report on the furnishing account for the new rooms was presented by Mr. Frackelton. This report showed that 10% is required to settle all the accounts, and as it is expected this sum will be collected before long, a motion was adopted authorising the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Gibson) to pay out of the current account the sum of 10% as a loan.

ROOMS COMMITTEE.—MESSRS. W. J. Busby, R. A. Jamison, Jos. Williamson, W. J. Rankin, and John Frackelton were appointed a rooms committee, Mr. Frackelton to act as convenor.

HASLETT MEDAL.—It was reported that the circular inviting subscriptions towards the Haslett Memorial Medal has been sent out to all leading traders. Mr. Jamison stated that subscriptions were coming in very well, and he hoped that their united efforts would raise a fund sufficient to award each year a handsome gold medal. When the fund is complete a list will be published of those subscribing, and the record will be framed and exhibited in the rooms.

### Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association.

THE opening meeting of the session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday evening, November 29, Mr. J. A. Forret (President) in the chair. Mr. Nelson Brown, 143 Gilmore Place, and Mr. Kenneth McLennan, 89 Gilmore Place, were elected members of the Association.

REPORTS.—The Secretary (Mr. G. H. C. Rowland) reported on the meeting of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations at Brighton, which, amongst other things, stated that no progress has been made with this Association's suggestion that the Federation meeting should be held on one of the Conference days. Other matters were also referred to.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.—Mr. Forret commenced his address to the members by discussing stamped medicines, and questions relating to them, speaking of those which are fraudulent in nature. Two nostrums were commented upon in detail, and the "literature" respecting them examined. He then proceeded to discuss price protection of proprietary articles, advocating help in the sale of those that are protected, and discouraging the sale of those that are not, for he suggested the chemist has it in his power to make or mar the trade in proprietary medicines. Mr. Forret proceeded to urge the claims of the Association upon chemists in the district, and mentioned an advantage open to the members—viz., the black-list which is kept of persons to whom members are advised not to give credit. He suggested that they should intimate to the nearest member the removal to another district of those customers who are barely qualified for the black-list, but who require looking after. In conclusion he adverted to the loss sustained by Scottish pharmacy in the death of Mr. J. B. Stephenson and Mr. William Gilmour.



On the motion of Mr. Claude F. Henry, seconded by Mr. W. Glass, the President was cordially thanked for his address.

Direct representation of chemists in Parliament was privately discussed, and a committee was then appointed to arrange for the annual dance.

### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on November 23, the President (Mr. A. G. C. Paterson) in the chair. Four new members were elected.

DISPENSING NOTES.—Mr. Latreille mentioned a case of eczema in which the doctor had prescribed turpentine ointment. It was thought that the ordinary strength (1 in 2) was not suitable for the purpose, and a weaker ointment (1 in 8) was supplied; but it turned out that the strong ointment was intended. One or two applications had been found to remove all redness. Mr. F. J. Young asked why a mixture of paraldehyde and mist. amygdalæ should explode a few hours after it was made up. No suggestion was forthcoming.

TIN AND TINPLATE.—A Cornish member of the Association, Mr. A. V. Johns, read a well-written sketch of the history of tin from the days of King Solomon, when it was used in the production of brass. The Tyrians probably used tin salts as mordants for their wonderful dyes. From those times the uses of the metal have so increased that the early sources of supply, the Cornish mines, are now showing signs of exhaustion. The Cornish yearly output is now only half what it was thirty years ago, and the metal is largely obtained from the Straits Settlements, West Indies, Bolivia, and Australasia. The manufacture of tinplate, however, is still a flourishing British industry. Mr. Johns explained the various processes in detail, showing specimens of plate in different stages of production.

### Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting of the members of this Association was held at the Park Hotel, Cardiff, on November 29, Mr. W. R. Hopkins, of Barry, presiding.

ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Secretary (Mr. R. Mumford) presented the annual report, in which the members were congratulated upon a very successful and useful year's work. In point of numbers a record has been established, there being now fifty-three names on the roll, while financially an equally favourable result was reported, the balance in hand being about 15*l*.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The report and balance-sheet were adopted, and Mr. A. J. Bellamy was unanimously appointed President for the coming year. Mr. J. Reynolds, of Barry Dock, was appointed a Vice-President, Mr. R. Mumford was re-elected Secretary, and Mr. J. Blake Benjamin Commercial Secretary. Mr. Jabez A. Jones was re-appointed Treasurer. The following were appointed as the Executive Committee: Messrs. A. Hagon, R. Drane, W. H. Thomas, J. D. Jenkins, Hugh H. Phillips, Leo Joseph, R. Pruiet, G. Thomson Williams, and D. Thomas.

THE REPRESENTATION OF PHARMACY IN PARLIAMENT.—Mr. Wippell Gadd, Hon. Secretary to the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, then delivered an address on this subject (see p. 869).

In the discussion the President said many of the trade would rather sacrifice their craft than their political principles; but for his own part he would rather pay a good man such as Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones a salary, and so command his services in Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. Hagon said he was in favour of supporting a general fund towards the payment of the election expenses of those gentlemen throughout the country who are prepared to amend the Pharmacy Acts rather than find money to send one man to Parliament.

GLYN-JONES, M.P.—The Federation resolutions having been carried unanimously, Mr. J. Reynolds proposed that "the Association strongly recommends that Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones be approached with a view to his becoming a candidate for Parliament in the forthcoming General Election." He mentioned that Mr. Glyn-Jones was an Aberdarian, a chemist possessing the requisite legal knowledge of the craft, and a Welshman of whom they were all proud. (Hear, hear.) The motion was carried with acclamation.

### Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Institution on Thursday evening, November 23. Mr. P. H. Marsden (President) was in the chair, and at the outset the President referred to the death of Mrs. Harold Wyatt, expressing sympathy with Mr. Wyatt, and a vote of condolence proposed by him, and seconded by Mr. W. Wellings, was passed in silence.

In the absence of Mr. Wyatt, the President called on Mr. H. Martin to read the paper on

#### DISPENSING NOTES.

By Harold Wyatt.

Cocaine pure ... gr. j.  
Paraffin. liq. ... ʒij.  
Ft. solutio.

The cocaine is soluble at the temperature of a water-bath, but comes out on cooling.

Most authorities state that cocaine is soluble in liquid

paraffin to the extent of about "1 in 100." I find that this depends upon the sample of liquid paraffin, for there are plenty falling within the B.P. description which will not dissolve and keep in solution the cocaine in greater proportion than 1 in 150. To overcome this separation on cooling, I use a little olive oil in which cocaine is ten times more soluble than in liquid paraffin—*e.g.* cocaine, gr. j.; ol. olive, mxx.; paraff. liq. ad ʒij.

Acid. sulph. dil. ... mxxx.  
Quin. sulphat. ... gr. x.  
Pot. chloratis ... ʒij.  
Liq. am. ac. fort. ... ʒiv.  
Spt. ætheris nit. ... ʒvj.  
Tr. hyoscyam. ... ʒiv.  
Aq. ad ... ʒvj.  
Ft. mist.

The solution of ammonium

acetate must be distinctly acid or there will be a precipitate of quin. hydrate and acetate formed, as shown in "The Art of Dispensing."

The relatively low solubility of the chlorate hastens the separation of quinine acetate; if sodium chlorate be used this removes another disturbing influence.

Not having any extr. gel-semium I evaporated ʒij. of a good fluid extract to the consistence of a soft extract by means of a water-bath, and took enough of this to make the quantity of mass

Quin. sulph. ... gr. j.  
Butyl-chloral. hydr. ... gr. j.  
Ext. aucus vom. ... gr. ss.  
Ext. gelsemii ... gr. ʒ.  
Pil. rhei comp. ... gr. ss.  
Ft. pil. Mitte xxiv.

desired, using as excipient enough S.V.R. with gr. xx. of liquorice-powder to give firmness and toughness.

It was found necessary to use ʒvj. of muc. acacie to suspend the bismuth owing to the tragacanth producing a gelatinous precipitate with the bism. subnitr. I have frequently been questioned

as to the best way of dispensing such mixtures as this, and have come to the conclusion that if one first uses mucilage of acacia freshly made from powdered gum, secondly takes care to dilute the mucilage with half the menstruum and pour into the bottle first, and thirdly adds the bismuth subnitrate well elutriated with the menstruum added in successive and small portions to the mucilage in the bottle, there will be little or no cause for complaint; the bismuth remains suspended, and when it settles a slight shake will diffuse it again. As Mr. Cowley pointed out, the trouble with bismuth subnitrate and oxychloride is invariably caused by hydrolysis, and if this be got over as soon as possible by well rubbing the salt with the water the mixture will not change after it has left the dispenser's hands.

A deep orange-red colour was caused in this by the action of the nitrous acid on the sodium salicylate—an unavoidable change, and one the prescriber might have

rendered unnoticeable by prescribing inf. gent. co. cr other infusion to mask the colour.

Mr. R. C. Cowley thought the deep orange-red colour of the fifth prescription might be slightly avoided by making certain that the sweet nitre was perfectly neutral, but no doubt it would become acid in a few days.

Speaking on the third prescription, Mr. Cowley said it is a very good idea to evaporate the fluid extract in a



water-bath. The President said the extract is very little used. He had a little, but had never dispensed it. Dr. Symes thought he remembered it being dispensed in an American neuralgic pill. As to the fourth prescription, the President thought it good to use mucil. acaciæ instead of tragacanth. It would be much better, however, if bismuth carbonate was ordered instead of the bismuth subnitrate.

The President then called on Mr. Harry Martin to read his paper,

#### OUR ASSOCIATION (1875-96).

Mr. Martin has recently been appointed Secretary, and his search through the official records of the Association gave him the idea for his paper. In 1875 there were two associations of chemists in the city, the Liverpool Chemists' Association and the Registered Chemists' Association. The former was mainly composed of chemists in the wider sense of the term, who were engaged in analytical or purely scientific work. The latter was restricted to registered retail chemists, its objects being to bring about earlier closing and to compile and issue a general and dispensing price-list. The first meeting of the Registered Chemists' Association (the Association with which Mr. Martin mainly dealt in his paper) was called by Mr. John Abraham. It was held at the Royal Institution on March 9, 1875, and was numerously attended. Mr. Abraham was Chairman. Three resolutions were passed: (1) That a price-list be formed for the use of the trade; (2) that the chemists of Liverpool be recommended to close at 9 p.m. at the latest, except on Saturdays; and (3) that a Registered Chemists' Association of Liverpool be formed, with a subscription of 5s. per annum. The following committee was appointed to carry out the suggestions in the resolutions: Messrs. Woodcock, Agnew, Redford, Marsen, Horton, Fingland, Hocken, Shaw, Abraham, Turner, Dickens, Wharrie, Warhurst, Parkinson, Alpas, Walker, Smith, Tanner, and Pidgeon. The first Hon. Secretary was Mr. Turner, but he resigned when the Council met three months after, and Mr. Wharrie was appointed in his place. A circular-letter to the trade was so successful that the membership (restricted to registered chemists keeping open shop) at the first annual meeting was 136. The early-closing movement was enthusiastically taken up. No fewer than 500 large posters were printed and posted all over the city, and 52,000 handbills made quaintly worded appeals to the sympathy of the public. The compilation of the price-list was completed in twelve meetings, and by November 1875 an initial issue of 300 copies was printed by Mr. Silverlock, of which 264 were sold in six months. Liverpool was apparently not a pioneer in the issue of local price-lists, for the committee acknowledged abstracts from the lists of Bath, Chester, Edinburgh, Midland Counties, and Manchester Associations. At the first annual meeting on April 6, 1876, Mr. John Abraham was elected President of the Association, Mr. Redford Vice-President, Mr. John Shaw Treasurer, and Mr. D. Wharrie Hon. Secretary. A sentence in the annual report sums up the chief work of the Association thus:

The most considerable matter concerning us during the year was the organisation of a Trade Conference at Birmingham, which resulted in the formation of a Chemist and Druggists' Trade Association, to represent us throughout the country and to defend our legitimate interests. Our local Association being the first in the field, we may fairly take credit for the sagacity which that circumstance indicates. Your committee cordially approve of the objects and aims of the Chemist and Druggists' Trade Association, and have accordingly recommended our members to give it their support.

The committee appointed two members to serve on the Trade Association Council, and voted 30l. towards initial expenses; whilst the members themselves subscribed 102l. Mr. Martin spoke of the Trade Defence Association's work; then he touched lightly on the fraternisation of the two Liverpool Associations, as shown by the dinner programmes, in contrast recalling a difference of opinion between the President and the committee regarding the advisability or otherwise of lowering the price of patent medicines, in order to break down the opposition of the stores. Mr. Abraham would not budge, and the Council could do nothing beyond urging members to maintain face-value prices. At a special general meeting in 1880 the title of

the Association was changed to that of the Registered Chemists' Trade Association of Liverpool. During the same year an auxiliary Association was formed at Birkenhead, the President and Vice-President of the Birkenhead Association being *ex-officio* members of the Liverpool Council. In the present days of huge stores, combines, and co-operative buying, a resolution brought forward by Mr. Turner in 1880 is of special interest. It ran:

That the Association resolve to form a limited liability trade medicine company, with a dépôt in the centre of the city for the special sale of patent and proprietary articles at the lowest prices to cover expenses, so as to meet the enemy at the gate; that shares be only issued to members of the Association, and that provision be made for the return of dead stock and the purchase of quinine, etc., at such prices and times as may be deemed advantageous.

The proposition found no seconder, and was not even discussed by the committee. The new regulations regarding the testing of weights and measures were put into force at that time, and appear to have caused considerable confusion and perplexity to the members. In May 1882 the Council instituted a new departure in the shape of a *conversazione* at the Royal Institution, where, the report says, "some interesting novelties were exhibited." Mr. Martin proceeded to mention various useful things the Association did in the five years following. The outstanding feature of the year 1887 was the amalgamation between the Liverpool Chemists' Association and the Registered Chemists' Trade Association under the name of the former, and Mr. A. H. Samuel, F.C.S., was elected the first President. The membership in the following year was 121, the subscription was reduced to 2s. 6d., and the registration of junior members as associates was abolished. The next few years are marked by few events of note. A renewed effort was made to ensure earlier closing, and the replies received by the Secretary showed 131 voting in favour of the movement and twenty-three against; sixteen remaining undecided. The year in which Mr. Martin terminated his notes (1896) was marked by the visit of the B.P.C. He also gave an interesting contrast of prices, to which we hope to return.

#### DISCUSSION.

The President, in proposing a vote of thanks, said he had not listened to such an historic and interesting paper since the one by the late Mr. Edward Evans, about seven years ago, giving details of his life's work.

Dr. Symes, in seconding, gave many interesting reminiscences regarding the two Associations. Mr. J. Shacklady said, with reference to the change in prices, that he had recently had an opportunity of inspecting a setting-up order of thirty years ago, and he thought if executed now it would probably obtain a discount of something like 7d. in the shilling. Mr. Cowley also supported in an interesting speech, and, Mr. Martin returning thanks, the meeting terminated.

#### Bradford Chemists' Association.

At a meeting of this Association held on November 28 at the Royal Hotel, Mr. R. H. Marshall (President) in the chair, Mr. George Penty, dispenser to the Bradford Royal Infirmary, read a paper on

#### "POISONS."

Mr. Penty dealt with the subject historically, and classified poisons into corrosives, irritants, and neurotics. He gave a list of fatal doses of the chief poisons of everyday pharmaceutical interest, and expressed the opinion that to the dispenser a knowledge of the lethal potency of poisons and the conditions which influence their actions might be very useful as a guide in determining the intention of the prescriber in those unusual doses that are not infrequently met with in prescriptions. Mr. Penty said he had always advocated, and in many instances with success, that the prescriber should, whenever the maximum pharmacopœial dose is exceeded, by intialling or some special mark, make this intention clear, and thereby allay any uneasiness on the part of the dispenser.

The discussion was an opportunity for recounting experiences as to recovery from large doses of poisons.

A letter was read from the City of Bradford Technical College stating that very few students are attending the special course which has been instituted for both the Major



and the Minor, and asking the Association to draw attention to the facilities offered there.

**THE MISUSE OF BOTTLES.**—The Secretary read letters which had been received from the Grocers' Association, the Chamber of Trade, and the Yorkshire Bottlers' Association in reference to the question of the increase of screw-stoppered bottles in reply to the communications sent to them by him on behalf of the Association. From all directions support for the views of the Association had been received.

**MR. HAGON'S MOTION.**—A communication was read from the Cardiff Association, drawing attention to the motion of Mr. Hagon at the October meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council. It was agreed that under present circumstances it would be a waste of time to discuss the matter.

### Folkestone Chemists' Association.

AN Association for Folkestone and district was formed on November 23, at a meeting held at the Central Hotel, Folkestone. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs L. J. Giles, A. H. King, J. E. Mallinson, J. Price, W. Ransford, A. T. Ransford, C. J. Taylor, J. W. Stainer, G. A. Steel, F. G. Curtis, and R. M. Ewell (Divisional Secretary for Dover). Apologies for absence were read from Messrs. R. A. Lemmon and H. Barnett (Hythe).

Mr. J. W. Stainer was unanimously voted to the chair, and explained the objects of the Pharmaceutical Society in urging the formation of associations all over the country, and strongly advised local organisation for the district of Folkestone. A discussion followed in which all present took part, and it was unanimously decided to form such an association.

Rules were drawn up and officers elected—viz., Mr. J. W. Stainer, President, and Mr. F. G. Curtis, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and to Mr. R. M. Ewell (Dover) ended a very pleasant evening.

### Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

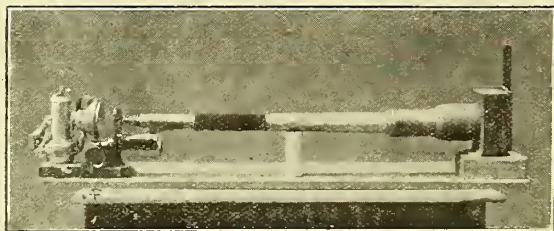
A MEETING of this Association was held at 36 York Place on November 22, Mr. Alexander McCutcheon, President, in the chair.

The first communication was a paper on

#### LOW-POWER PHOTO-MICROGRAPHY,

By J. A. Forret.

Literally, photo-micro-photography means the protographing of an enlarged image. While it includes enlargement by the professional photographer, it generally signifies the photographing of the enlarged image of a more or less microscopically small object. High-power work necessi-



tates the use of a specially corrected micro-objective and suitable sub-stage condenser. Rigidity in the apparatus is necessary, as the slightest movement of any of the parts during exposure means a spoiled negative. To secure this the apparatus is carried on a stout mahogany board 3 feet by 5½ inches. In making the camera a start can be made with a quarter-plate "block" dark-slide. The camera proper is a square mahogany box, in the back of which the slide slips in light-tight. To the front of the camera is fixed a stout collar of cardboard, into which the wide end of a telescope-tube is fixed. The narrow end of the telescope-tube is attached to the microscope-tube by a black-velvet sleeve. The camera is raised by a block of wood, so that the centre of the plate may coincide with the optical centre of

the microscope when the tube of the microscope is horizontal. The inside of camera, tube and microscope-tube must have a "dead" black surface. A convenient medium for this purpose consists of a mixture of lampblack with gold size. Illumination may be by daylight or by electric, oil, or acetylene lamp; for higher diameters the last is generally to be preferred. Objects more or less translucent are illuminated by transmitted light. A simple, yet for many purposes efficient, sub-stage condenser may be made by fixing into the diaphragm of the microscope a plus lens of short focal length. Opaque objects are fixed to a slip of wood covered with black velvet, and illuminated by reflected light concentrated by a condenser. Approximate focus is obtained by the eyepiece. The microscope is then attached to the camera and the final adjustment made. The image on the focussing-screen is conveniently viewed by means of a convex lens of four- or five-inch focus fixed near the end of a cardboard tube a little shorter than the focal length of the lens. The lens gives a magnified image, and the tube cuts off extraneous light. The dark-slide carries the focussing-screen. Focussing-screens of various degrees of opacity are conveniently made from dry plates by exposing the plates to light, developing to a greater or less extent, fixing, and bleaching by mercuric chloride. For lower powers a fairly opaque screen is wanted, and development is carried further than for the production of a thin screen. For amplifications of 1,000 or 1,200 diameter a piece of clean patent plate-glass is used. For low or medium power work any ordinary dry plate is suitable; for high magnification backed plates give the best results. Correct exposure can be obtained only by experiment; density of object, intensity of light, speed of plate, amount of amplification, are the chief determining factors. Any of the usual developers are suitable; metol-quinol, such as is used for gas-light papers, is an all-round successful developer. In most cases the development should be carried further than with ordinary negatives. The amount of amplification is the difference between the minor and major conjugate foci, and may be determined by the equation  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{nx} = \frac{1}{f}$ , where  $x$  is the minor

conjugate,  $n$  the number of diameters of amplification, and  $f$  the focal length of the objective. A simple arithmetical method consists in adding the reciprocal of the amount of enlargement to the focal length of the objective, for the minor, and placing the product of the minor into the amount of enlargement, for the major conjugate focus. For example, with a 4-inch objective we wish an enlargement of four diameters:  $4 + \frac{1}{4} = 4\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $5 \times 4 = 20$ , the conjugate foci being 5 and 20 inches respectively. The algebraical formula in this case would be  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{4x} = \frac{1}{4}$ . The illustration is from a photograph of the apparatus as fitted up for use with an ordinary acetylene cycle-lamp for illumination.

The second communication was on

#### VOLATILE OILS: THE EVOLUTION OF AN INDUSTRY,

By David Murray.

Mr. Murray said the historical method is an interesting and valuable basis for the study of any branch of knowledge. The history of volatile oils takes one back to the remotest antiquity and to Western Asia, which, if not the birthplace of man himself, was the place of origin of his religions, philosophies, sciences, languages, literature and industries. In the time of the Egyptians most objects were regarded as possessing some accompanying spirit. It may be that the history of volatile oils dates from the attempt of the Egyptians to extract this subtle principle from spices, as their monuments show that they were acquainted with methods of distillation. The Greeks were fond of perfumes, and the Romans by conquest gained knowledge of Oriental products, and the new civilisation originating in the Alexandrian School revived the arts and sciences. The Arabian physicians frequently resorted to distillation as a means of securing the active principles of drugs. In the eighteenth century much progress took place in the manufacture of volatile oils, owing to the rise of the art of mixing them so as to produce agreeable mixtures. It was about 1725 that Johann Maria Farina introduced his famous Eau-de-Cologne. Early in the nineteenth century Berzelius suggested the dropping of the generic name "camphor,"



applied to crystalline deposits in volatile oils, and gave the name "stearoptene" to the solid part and "elaeoptene" to the portion liquid at low temperatures. From this point onward the evolution of the industry and the study of the constitution of the oils represent really the growth of a science. The substitution of steam-distillation for the open fire has resulted in oils with less colour and a finer odour, and has given a great impetus to the development of the industry.

The reading of the papers was followed by a discussion, taken part in by Messrs. Currie, Plenderleith, Mackie, Tait, Glass, Hill, and Forret, and votes of thanks were awarded to the authors.

### North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, on Wednesday evening, November 29, Mr. T. Critchley, J.P. (President), in the chair.

#### THE PHARMACY BILL.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Cardiff Association enclosing a few copies of Mr. Hagon's motion *re* the Pharmacy Bill, which was discussed at the October meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council. The letter called attention to the grave position of the trade due to the enormous growth of limited-liability companies, and asked that the motion be discussed.

Mr. R. Lord Gifford, in opening the discussion, said that proceeding with the draft Bill was simply marking time, and they ought to be doing something different. He would use the Society's organisation and resources in educating the public to a distinct professional claim. The position is simplicity itself, he remarked. Statutory law does not apply to corporate bodies, and our business is to make it do so. Of course, all agree with Mr. Hagon's motion, but an abstract motion is not enough. If the present policy stands condemned an alternative policy should be indicated. So far as he is concerned, he had dissociated himself from the draft Bill because its pernicious qualities have persisted and become aggravated, while the proper and protecting portions of the Bill had been whittled away until it would become a mere instrument for enabling capital to exploit the profession, the desire being to prevent unqualified practice and that titles should be restricted. The intention of the Act of 1868 to confine and regulate the practice of pharmacy must be made operative. That, said Mr. Gifford, is my position, and it is the only intelligible one. Other views might be held. One that at first sight might be advocated by disinterested people is that any person or persons as well as companies might practise pharmacy so long as the actual selling is done by a qualified man, who only might call himself a chemist. That was the view of Sir M. Hicks Beach, who compared them to engine-drivers, etc. There is not, Mr. Gifford declared, the least analogy, and in any case it would not need much examination to show that such a system would be entirely evil. But if it be an evil to permit any responsible person to exploit pharmacy, it follows that "money-bags," without soul to be cursed or body to be kicked, enabled, as they are, to practise, is an evil of much greater magnitude. Another proposal that might be made is that they should revert to the pre-'68 time, when examination and qualification were voluntary. In any case those are the only logical proposals, and attempts to make incapacity for qualification square with qualification is no part of our duty. He suggested that the draft Bill should have the rest it has so well earned in the archives of Bloomsbury Square, whence it might be extricated as occasion requires to prove that the Council had ineffectually attempted the impossible task. We are in the struggle of a general election, and it is of the utmost importance that an intelligent statement should be made to candidates. Based upon the draft Bill such statement is impossible. We have yet to meet a member of Parliament or a candidate who can understand it. Even the introducer of the Bill himself does not. A claim, however, that the Pharmacy Acts should apply all round is readily allowed, and sympathy with them easily obtained, when the subject is separated from the trading view. He could only indicate a general policy; but the immediate business is to state precisely the evil, to make the country know under what a wicked injustice chemists labour—how this has subverted the objects

of the Pharmacy Acts and turned the whole province of pharmaceutical practice into one huge commercialism, exploiting and preying upon the public, as well as to the detriment and the absolute impoverishment and abasement of legally qualified persons.

The Secretary (Mr. J. Hindle) remarked that he thought Mr. Hagon was attempting the impossible. He did not think there was one atom of chance of Mr. Hagon or anyone, even the Pharmaceutical Society, getting the motion through. It seemed to him to be out of all reason. Not that it would not be desirable, but the desirable is not always attainable. He did not think Parliament would grant any monopolies to anyone (even if qualified) except lawyers; and he did not think chemists would get anything at all if they went before the House. They never had done, and they had better stay where they were than go before the House.

Mr. Gifford said that when the General Election was over he would be in favour of reconsidering their case; but at the present time he would simply state the evil they suffered from, and their desire that it should be remedied. Subsequently he said his ideal Bill would not be a mere Poisons Bill, but he would suggest that they should meet the Board of Agriculture and face all the criticism in reference to the sale of poisons. He would go in for making it more of a scientific Bill, and if one were drafted on equitable lines he believed it would meet with the approval of the country, for he felt that the tendency of the times was in favour of specialising these things.

It was decided to hold a whist-drive next week; and January 25 next was fixed upon for a visit from Mr. Pilkington Sergeant, of Leeds, who will give a lecture on "Diamonds and Precious Stones." Mr. Thomas Maben, F.S.C., London, is to address a meeting of the members on March 22.

### Public Dispensers' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on November 29, Mr. R. Welford (Chairman of Council) presiding.

#### L.S.A. AS DISPENSER.

Eighteen members were present, and after a short talk about the Benevolent Fund, Mr. Phillips brought forward a motion that the Secretary be instructed to write to the Clerk of the Metropolitan Asylums Board to ask him to see that all the candidates for vacancies as dispensers for the Board should be either on the Medical Register or on the Register of Chemists and Druggists. The reason for his motion was explained by Mr. Phillips as due to an advertisement which he had cut from a London morning paper that day. It was from the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and dispensers were required to be "either licentiates of the Apothecaries' Society or registered by the Pharmaceutical Society." Mr. Phillips said that, owing probably to the ignorance of the qualification required by members of the Board, apothecaries' assistants were sometimes appointed. The Chairman thought Mr. Phillips had raised an important point, and Mr. G. F. Forster (Dover) and Mr. W. Duff also spoke in support of the motion. Mr. Langford Moore (St. Bart.'s) thought if the action suggested by Mr. Phillips were followed considerable good would result. Some years ago he (Mr. Moore) was a candidate for a post in one of the largest general hospitals in London. When before the committee he was asked if he was a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society. His reply was that if he had been he would not have been applying for a post as dispenser. He believed the regulation requiring licentiates of the Apothecaries' Society exists in a great number of public institutions, and few members of the Boards are aware of the difference between a licentiate and a licentiate's assistant until it is pointed out to them. It is therefore the duty of the Association to make the distinction clear in the minds of the M.A.B. and any other public body that have such a requirement, as it is bound to be for the ultimate benefit of qualified chemists. Mr. Phillips was asked whether he knew of any specific case in which an apothecary's assistant had been appointed, but he could not recall a specific instance. Mr. Forster pointed out that it was quite within their province to point out to the Board that they asked for an L.S.A. or an M.P.S., and they should see they got it.



## THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES.

At this point Mr. R. A. Robinson (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) arrived from Frascati's, where he had been presiding at the "smoker" of the School of Pharmacy Athletic Club; and the Chairman immediately proceeded to read a paper on the "Position, Prospects, and Possibilities of Qualified Chemists in the Public Service." By the time he had finished Mr. A. C. Wootton (another Pharmaceutical Councillor) arrived. A discussion then ensued, in which Mr. F. Noad Clark pointed out that the particular disability from which public dispensers suffer is that certain posts in the Poor Law service, prisons, asylums, and under the Local Government Board are open to candidates who are not-qualified chemists. The Chairman said the stumbling-block in the way of the reform they desired was the Local Government Board. After listening to other speakers for some time, Mr. Robinson said the Pharmaceutical Council had been investigating the subject of dispensers in public institutions for some years past. An inquiry had been set on foot, and the result of the inquiry showed that dispensing was carried on in public institutions in a manner rather more favourable to registered chemists than was anticipated. The report had not yet been adopted by the Pharmaceutical Council; but he was able to say that in the great majority of cases the dispensing was done either by a qualified dispenser or by a chemist in business near the institution. In the Army the R.A.M.C. state that the Minor certificate is the qualification they prefer, although "compounders" are also allowed to dispense. Those in charge agree that it is desirable to have properly qualified chemists as dispensers, but when the Treasury is told that this will cost more money objection is immediately raised. In the Navy the same arguments prevail, so that, so long as the authorities are satisfied that there is no public danger, he failed to see what steps they could take to demand that only chemists qualified by the Pharmaceutical Society should be employed. If the Association were able to bring forward statistics to show danger to life by the present system, then they would have a strong case. The only way he could think of to influence public opinion is to show that pharmacy is truly a profession. He regretted that public dispensers did not leave their restricted employment and go into business. It would give them greater opportunities. Mr. Forster then gave Mr. Robinson some salutary advice regarding the need for more sociality and less "aloofness" in "Square" methods, especially with young men. Mr. Wootton said the Association wanted the qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society to be the only qualification for a dispenser. He (the speaker) had suggested at a previous meeting of the Association that the Association should put a definite proposal before the Council. This the Association did by suggesting that a clause be inserted in the Pharmacy Bill expressly requiring that no one be eligible for dispensership in a public institution unless registered by the Society. These views had careful and respectful consideration by the committee, but the difficulties that would be raised were so great that the committee felt it absolutely impossible to demand in a statute. But the spade-work done by the Association was gradually achieving good results, and the Pharmaceutical Society has used, and will continue to use, every influence that can legitimately be adopted to prevail upon the Local Government Board to accept the views they all held. To try to force this by a demand would, however, rouse the opposition of the Apothecaries' Society and other bodies, and he (Mr. Wootton) was confident that neither the Privy Council nor the Local Government Board would listen to such a demand. In conclusion, he asked whether the Association still insisted on legislative action being taken in the matter. It was important for the Pharmaceutical Society to know that. Further spirited remarks by Mr. Forster regarding the conduct of the Society's journal were answered by the President.

At the suggestion of Mr. Langford Moore, the matter brought forward by Mr. Phillips regarding the M.A.B. qualifications for their dispenser was put before the President, who expressed himself as quite in sympathy with the proposed action of the Association, and suggested that the Clerk of the Board and the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society should both be written to on the subject. This was agreed to unanimously.

## Festivities.

## At the Derby Bell.

ABOUT sixty chemists of the Derby Chemists' Association dined on November 29. Mr. C. D. Hart (the President) was in the chair, and there were two members of Parliament present—Sir Thomas Rice and Mr. Richard Bell.

## Richmond Rollicks.

A VERY successful social gathering was held by the Thames Valley District Association at Freemasons' Club, Richmond, on November 23. Lady friends had been invited, and they responded freely to the call. Mr. Frederick Harvey, the President, having addressed a few words of welcome to the company, numbering eighty, the entertainment and Bohemian concert were proceeded with. The programme was a strong one, the following contributing: The Misses F. L. Peake and K. Peake (pianoforte selections), Miss Ethel Peake (songs), Miss Casson (songs), Miss Gladys Ancrum (songs), Messrs. Weber, A. H. Milner, Thomas Evans, Owen, T. Davies, Rex Blanchford (songs), and Mr. Letzer (song, and banjo selection). Messrs. Sinden and Burgess Brown supplied the humorous element.

## C.A.A. Cinderella.

SOME forty-five couples took part in the first Cinderella of the season in connection with the Chemists' Assistants' Association. The dance was held at the Portman Rooms on November 29. Mr. A. H. Solomon was the only M.C., Mr. Dixon, who was to have been there, according to the programme, not turning up. It need hardly be added that Mr. Solomon was equal to the occasion, and well filled the double position. The committee who were present were Mr. R. Lownsbrough, Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith, and Mr. A. B. Britton, and they were assisted by Messrs. Weight and Britton. Although the attendance was by no means a record, owing to other London events the same evening, a more enjoyable Cinderella has never been held by the Chemists' Assistants' Association. The second dance is to be in February.

## With the Carpenters.

THE Guilds of the City of London from our point of view are bodies which in these latter days concern themselves with the fostering of technical education. The Company of Carpenters, for example, has done and is doing a great deal in connection with the departments of the building trade, nor does it neglect its traditions in the matter of feasting, and annually entertains the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to a banquet in its fine hall in London Wall. This occurred on Tuesday evening of this week, when the guests were received by the Master, Captain G. R. B. Drummond, M.V.O. (Chief Constable of Sussex), and the Wardens, one of whom is Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Preston, V.D. (Messrs. T. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King), whose family have long been associated with the Company. The portraits of three (Messrs. Alfred Preston, J. T. Preston, and Stanton W. Preston) have places on the hall-walls as past-Masters. The last-named survives and, hale and hearty at eighty-two, was present at the dinner, as also were Mr. J. Claxson Preston, the first of another generation to become Master of the Company, and several of the third generation. The loving-cup was passed round at the end of the dinner, then toast and song filled up a remarkably pleasant evening. The Lord Mayor's health was heartily drunk with three cheers, and his response showed that if the cares of office are heavy they appear to sit lightly upon him. He also submitted the toast of "The Master and the Worshipful Company," and in replying Captain Drummond mentioned that the Company is taking up the subject of forestry, and is to do all it can to promote its scientific development in this country. Hand-some prizes are to be given for essays on the subject—a fact of which botanists should take note.

## Football Smoker.

As we wended our way to Frascati's Restaurant, Oxford Street, W., on November 29, we wondered whether it was the astral or earthly body of Mr. R. A. Robinson we should see, as that gentleman was announced in last week's "Coming Events" to be in two different parts of London



on Wednesday evening. Mr. Robinson, however, was equal to the occasion, and, after opening the proceedings at the Pharmaceutical Football and Athletic Club (in connection with the Society's School of Pharmacy), he left Mr. J. F. Harrington in charge, and went off to the meeting of the Public Dispensers' Association. The football concert in the York Room—a room weirdly decorated according to the "new art"—was well attended, indeed at one time it looked as if "straphanging" would have to be introduced. The club, however, was saved from this infliction by additional tables being brought in. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. R. A. Robinson) took the chair at about 8.15 P.M., and, after the first "turn" of a very excellent programme, he proposed the toast of "Success to the Club" in a humorous speech, in which he wended why the New Zealanders had not challenged the club, but essayed the explanation that it was because the New Zealanders did not play "Socker," but only "Rugger." The number of tickets sold for the concert reached 360. Captain J. T. Bellamy replied for the Club, and Professor Crossley moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who then vacated his seat in favour of Mr. Harrington. Among those supporting the Chairman were Mr. R. Bremridge, Mr. C. B. Allen, Mr. A. Cooper, Mr. A. C. Wootton, Mr. Williams (Wright, Layman & Umney), Mr. Butler (Camwall), Mr. E. White (Hopkins & Williams), and Messrs. F. W. Ashton and J. F. Odgers (Idris & Co.).

### Plymouth Dinner.

THE Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse and District Chemists' Association held their twelfth annual dinner at Plymouth on November 29, Mr. F. Maitland (President) in the chair. After dinner and the loyal toasts, Mr. J. Davy Turney proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain." He said that however much the Society might be criticised, it had striven in the past, and was still striving, to do everything in its power to bring a Bill before Parliament for redressing chemists' grievances. So far all efforts made to get a hearing for the Pharmacy Bill have failed, and as a consequence the unqualified element has put on a bolder front, and is more and more usurping the chemist's title. At the present time any company could call themselves chemists and could deal in poisons by employing a qualified man, whose name need not even be over the door. Such a qualified man was merely the paid servant of the company, and had no interest in the business.

Mr. C. J. Park, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, in response, said that, although they had not succeeded in getting the Pharmacy Bill through Parliament, they had nothing to despair about. They were now in the position of the dentists, veterinary surgeons, and other professional bodies, whose public interests in this matter were identical with those of chemists.

Mr. W. W. Blight proposed the toast of "The Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse and District Chemists' Association," remarking that so long as the Association had men like Mr. Maitland to occupy the position of President it would continue to prosper.

The President, in replying, said they were, as a Society, stronger now than ever. Local associations tend to assist the parent Society, and he only wished members of the Association would exhibit a little more enthusiasm, for they could do with more active support.

Mr. J. A. Lamble gave the toast of "The Officers of the Association," Mr. S. A. Perkins (Treasurer) and F. Spear (Hon. Secretary) responding. Other toasts followed, including that of "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. R. F. Roper.

### Getting on to Forty.

THE thirty-seventh annual dinner of the Nottingham and Notts Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Victoria Station Hotel on Thursday evening, November 23, and was the most successful on record, practically the whole of the members who had attended the afternoon conference (see p. 873) being present. Mr. R. Fitzhugh presided, and was supported by Alderman R. A. Robinsen, L.C.C., Mr. R. Bremridge, the Mayor (Councillor A. Cleaver), the Sheriff (Councillor S. Cook), the Deputy-Mayor (Alderman J. Bright), Dr. Mutch, Dr. Boobyer, and various civic personages.

The toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society" was pro-

posed by Mr. F. Ross Sergeant, and in replying Mr. Robinson congratulated the chemists of the Midlands on the signal success of the afternoon gathering. The Society, he said, is very much encouraged by the support it receives in its legislative efforts from local associations, and he specially mentioned Nottingham Association. On the call of Mr. A. Eberlin, the toast of "The Mayor, Sheriff, Magistrates, and City of Nottingham" was enthusiastically received, and the Mayor and Alderman Bright replied. Mr. W. Rowe (Leicester) proposed "The Nottingham and Notts Pharmaceutical Association," referring to the fact that the Association was established nearly forty years ago and numbers sixty-four members. Mr. C. A. Bolton and Mr. W. Gill replied. Mr. Bolton mentioned the fact that of the thirteen members of the Executive of the Nottingham Association nine of them are old students of the Association. The educational work has now been handed over to the University College, the Association being devoted particularly to other benefits of the members of the Association. The Nottingham Association is more progressive than ever it has been, as the younger members take a greater interest in it. Mr. Gill attributed the success largely to Mr. Fitzhugh. Mr. A. Middleton proposed the toast of "The Visitors," which was acknowledged by Mr. Battle, of Lincoln, and Councillor J. A. H. Green. The toast of "The Chairman" was proposed by Mr. R. Bremridge.

The Association is rich in musical talent, and several of the members rendered admirable solos, while the contributions of Miss Parkes, the daughter of Mr. G. J. R. Parkes, were quite a feature of the programme. She has a cultured voice, and her execution was marked by much taste and feeling. The other participants were Messrs. Renshaw, Clarke, Kent, and Vallance.

### Tunbridge Wells Dines.

THE annual dinner of the Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Association was held at the Earls' Court Hotel on November 22. The President, Mr. S. V. Booth, occupied the chair, and among those present were Mr. R. A. Robinson (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Councillor Alfred Hicks (Mayor of Tunbridge Wells), Mr. G. A. Harmer (President of the Eastbourne Chemists' Association), Mr. John Smith (President of the East Sussex Chemists' Association), Messrs. J. F. Brown, A. E. Hobbs, Feaver Clarke (Gravesend), Ewell (Dover), Dunkley, Rogers, Sells, Wardley, Harris, Robbins (Bexhill), Bishop, Harden, Johns, Chatterton, Windemer, Bating, Gower, Wallis, Sydney Smith (Hastings), Groves, W. R. Hobbs, and W. A. Phillips (Hon. Secretary). After the loyal toasts the President submitted the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," outlining the objects of the Society and making an appeal on behalf of the Benevolent Fund. Mr. R. A. Robinson, in the course of his reply, spoke on the title question. Many people, he said, think that the term pharmacist or chemist can be used indiscriminately by anyone who sells chemicals or drugs. That is a complete mistake, for the title is a statutory one. He related how the title came to be protected, and the immense difference made by the House of Lords' decision that a company is not a "person" within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act. He told what the Pharmaceutical Society has been trying to do for the amendment of the law. Chemists often ask whether the professional basis could be taken, speaking generally, and his advice was to cultivate the professional basis. If companies are coming along it would be to the chemist's interest to cultivate the professional basis, and he hoped they would allow him to make this suggestion as one means of meeting company competition. (Applause.)

Later in the evening Mr. Robinson proposed the toast of "The Borough of Tunbridge Wells," and the Mayor, replying, said it was news to him that in the twentieth century a body of men like chemists lived under such an extraordinary anomaly as had been explained by Mr. Robinson. All he could say was that Mr. Boscawen, M.P., would be at his house on the following night, and the matter should be well rubbed in then. (Cheers.)

The toast of "Kindred Associations and Visitors" was entrusted to Mr. A. E. Hobbs, and replied to by Mr. John Smith (Hastings), Mr. Harmer (Eastbourne), and Mr. Wallis.



## General Medical Council.

THE eighty-second session of this Council was opened at the headquarters in Oxford Street, W., on Tuesday afternoon, November 23. When Press representatives were admitted they found

### SEVERAL CHANGES IN THE MEMBERSHIP.

Sir William Turner, who has served on the Council for a generation, and whose wisdom gave weight to every discussion, relinquished the presidency a year ago, and has now finally severed his connection with the Council as representative of the University of Edinburgh. Sir Thomas R.



SIR THOMAS FRASER.

Fraser, M.D., F.R.S., introduced by Sir John Batty Tuke, succeeds Sir William Turner. The removal of Dr. Windle to Cork required a new representative for Birmingham; this University elected Dr. Saundby, who was introduced to the Council by Mr. Tomes. The Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland appointed Lieut.-Col. Abye Curran, M.D. (introduced by Sir C. Nixon), to succeed the late Mr. Tichborne; and the new University of Sheffield sent as its representative W. T. Cocking, M.D. Dr. Cocking was introduced by Mr. Young, and a seat was found for him without apparent difficulty, in spite of the gloomy apprehensions which some of the members had entertained as to the crowding and overflow which would result if there were any fresh additions made to the Council.

### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

was the first part of the business after introductions were over. He referred to the changes. Dr. MacAlister welcomed the new members, saying in regard to Sir Thomas R. Fraser that he will render the Council much assistance in the preparation and publication of the British Pharmacopœia. Dr. MacAlister then referred to the Sheffield University's representative and the Medical Act (1886) Amendment Act, 1905, and a request by the Japanese Government that Japanese medical practitioners may be able to practise medicine in the Straits Settlements as well as in other parts of the British Empire, pointing out that the decision rests with his Majesty in Council, but he (the President) will endeavour to procure and place before his fellow-members the fullest information regarding the actual conditions affecting medical education and examination in Japan. Brief reference was next made to the unqualified practice of medicine and of dental surgery by limited companies, and the President said that the Companies Bills Committee will doubtless be prepared to consider them afresh in the light of experience and of criticism, should a favourable opportunity occur for pressing them once more on the attention of the Government. He added:

Steps have been taken by the British Dental Association to obtain in England a declaration of the law respecting dental companies similar to that which has already been procured in Ireland. In two instances the Attorney-General has, on the relation of the Association, granted his *fiat* for proceedings against registered companies which were held to be unlawful. In each case, however, the company anticipated matters by dissolving, and the proceedings accordingly came to an end before they reached the stage of trial. I am informed that the Association may be expected to continue its public-spirited efforts in this direction. They concern the interest of the public no less than that of the dental profession, and are worthy of our appreciative recognition.

Dr. MacAlister, after describing the business on the programme, remarked, in regard to the B.P. and U.S.P.:

Mr. Secretary Lyttelton has been good enough to forward to the Council communications from a considerable number of Colonial Governments, in reply to the enquiries which, as Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee, I recently formulated respecting the inclusion in the next Pharmacopœia of the drugs and preparations sanctioned for local

use in the Indian and Colonial Addendum, 1900. The documents have been referred to the Pharmacopœia Committee, to which they will be of great service during the preparation of the next issue. Copies of the new Pharmacopœias of the United States and of Spain have also been received. It is interesting to observe that in these the respective authorities have embodied the conclusions of the Conference on Potent Drugs held at Brussels in 1902, which were subsequently, with your approval, made the subject of an international agreement.

The usual yearly tables of results of the competitions held for commissions in the Army Medical Service were received, entered, and the votes of thanks passed to the Director-General.

### DENTAL BUSINESS.

A resolution having been passed last session that the President be authorised to take the opinion of the Council's legal advisers as to whether degrees granted in dental science and dental surgery by universities in the United Kingdom are registrable as primary qualifications to practise dentistry, Mr. Lushington's reply was that they are, provided that the universities who grant the degrees have the right to choose members of the G.M.C., and provided also that the degrees are evidenced by certificates from these universities of the fitness of the graduate to practise. The opinion was entered on the minutes and approved.

The names Emile H. Chapman, Horatio Miller, Chas. W. Morrey, and Wm. Parker were restored to the Dentists' Register.

The Council passed the rest of the afternoon *in camera*.

The hearing of

### PENAL CASES

was commenced on Wednesday. The first was in regard to William P. Kirwan, L.R.C.P. & S.E., 21 Danbury Street, Islington, N., against whom it was proved last session—

(1) That he had associated himself with a Medical Aid Association—namely, a firm of chemists trading at various addresses as the Acme Medical Hall and Pharmacy—which association had systematically, by means of printed circulars, cards, labels, and notices, printed and painted, advertised his practice, name, and qualifications, and thereby canvassed for patients for him. (2) That he had enabled certain persons in the employ of the Acme Medical Hall and Pharmacy to practise medicine, and to treat patients as if qualified by law to do so.

The decision of the Council was adjourned for six months, Mr. Kirwan being warned that judgment would be influenced by his conduct in the interval. Dr. Bateman, the complainant on behalf of the Medical Defence Association, now brought fresh evidence, and the case was practically reopened. Mr. Kirwan was not represented, but attended himself, and addressed the Council in a fine Irish brogue, saying that he had removed the announcements and destroyed the printed matter objected to. He had never since been connected with the shop in Hammersmith, and now resides at his surgery in Silver Street, Notting Hill Gate; the shop at Danbury Street, Islington, is now in the occupation of a registered medical practitioner, though Mr. Kirwan had allowed his name to remain up for a month. With regard to the charge of employing unqualified assistants, he had now no assistant at all. He was anxious to meet the wishes of the Council in every way. In reply to a question from Sir Wm. Thomson, Mr. Kirwan asserted that he had honestly endeavoured to carry out the requirements of the Council; he had had great difficulty in disposing of the surgeries, as the publicity given to his case put him in a hole; that at Islington was sold for a mere song, and he had not been paid yet for the one at Hammersmith. He had only been in London a twelvemonth last August. He had before that been an officer of health in Ireland for twenty-three years. Cross-examination from Dr. Bateman adduced the facts that up to last Friday the surgeries in Notting Hill Gate and Islington bore notices that Dr. Kirwan attended from 9 to 11 and 6 to 9, and that he himself lived in Bayswater, and that he had not inquired into the qualifications of the purchaser of the Hammersmith shop, but that it was, in fact, run by an M.D.U.S.A. Dr. Bateman did not stop his case here, but produced a witness. The Council spent about three-quarters of an hour *in camera* considering the case, and came to the conclusion that Mr. Kirwan's name must be erased from the Medical Register.



The next case was against William Harding Crowther, L.S.A., L.F.P.S.G., 15 Bloomfield Road, Ealing, London, W. The charge against him was—

That he had systematically sought to attract patients by means of a series of advertisements in the "People" newspaper of an institution for stricture, etc., at 8A Guilford Street, Gray's Inn Road, of which he was the surgeon, and which was carried on for his private gain.

Dr. Hugh Woods was the complainant, on behalf of the London and Counties Medical Protection Society. Mr. Crowther was not present and was not defended. The Council took some time after hearing the evidence to arrive at a decision, but eventually they found the facts alleged to be proved, but adjourned further consideration till next session. In the meantime they at once required a medical certificate to justify Mr. Crowther's non-attendance.

The case against Arthur Clarke Walker, L.R.C.P.E., 45 Mill Street, Liverpool, was that he had seduced a girl who had come to him as a patient, whom he had been treating professionally at his surgery, and who had on his invitation become an inmate of his house to help him in his work and to learn nursing from him. The complaint was lodged by the president of a home at Liverpool, where the girl was formerly a nurse, and had given every satisfaction, but she had since been dismissed. Mr. Walker attended personally. There was no defence made. The only question with the Council was whether the offence was committed while the girl was a patient. There was some confusion about the dates, and Mr. Walker, when examined, was so obviously obfuscated as to draw from Sir C. Nixon the question as to whether he had been and was at the time in good health. The respondent declared, however, that he was in splendid health. On Thursday it was decided to erase the name from the register.

## General Board of Opticians.

A MEETING of the Board was held on November 18. Mr. J. H. Cuff occupied the chair at the commencement of the proceedings, and was succeeded by Mr. A. E. Grey. A good deal of discussion was taken up with the question of funds for promoting the Opticians Bill which is to be introduced into the House of Lords. The Spectacle-makers' Company have promised a donation of 250*l.* towards the expenses, estimated at from 1,000*l.* to 1,200*l.* The members of the Board have made themselves liable for various guarantees, and the question discussed was should the guarantee money be called in and used, or should the optical trade be appealed to for funds? Mr. Cuff said he had every reason to believe the funds would be considerably augmented when the Bill is actually introduced, and Mr. Laurance thought the optical trade would respond readily when it was seen that the Board really meant business. On the other hand, a resolution of the Board prevents the spending of more money than is actually in hand. Eventually the Secretary was directed to draw up a circular to the various trade organisations, making it known that the Board is unable to proceed through lack of funds. The Advisory Committee laid before the Board a suggestion that some outside men should be co-opted to increase the number of the committee, the majority being, however, members of the Board. After a good deal of discussion the suggestion was referred back to the committee for further consideration.

## Births.

CORNISH.—On November 26, at St. Ann's Road, South Tottenham, the wife of J. R. Cornish, President of the Society of Chemist-opticians, of a daughter.

DAVIES.—At Coedfoel, Llandysul, Cardiganshire, on November 21, the wife of John J. Davies, chemist and druggist, of a son.

MOSS.—At 31 Vicars Hill, Lewisham, on November 26, the wife of Harold Moss (Galen Manufacturing Co.), of a son.

YATES.—On November 25, the wife of Francis Harold Yates, chemist, Liscard, of a daughter.

## Therapeutical Society.

A MEETING of this Society was held at the Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars, E.C., on November 28, when Dr. W. E. Dixon read a paper on "The Physiological Standardisation of Drugs." Dr. Dixon traversed similar ground to that in his paper before the British Pharmaceutical Conference last July, but added some recent experiences of himself and Dr. Haines to show the generally untrustworthy character of commercial tinctures of digitalis, squill, and strophanthus. One case was where a patient was being treated for cardiac failure with digitalis without any response; a supply of bio-chemically standardised tincture was then used, with the result that the condition of the patient improved after two or three doses. Digitalis has a chemical action on cardiac muscle, and the method of standardising is to determine the minimum lethal dose. Comparing tinctures of squill, digitalis, and strophanthus by this method, the proportions of 3, 2½, and ¼ were obtained. The B.P. dose of strophanthus is much too large; it should be ½ to 4 or 5 minims, instead of 5 to 15 minims. Dr. Dixon went on to speak of the great variation in these tinctures obtained from chemists. He found on making inquiries that chemists do not make their own tinctures; they have not time. It follows, therefore, that either chemists are not supplied with proper tinctures by their wholesale house, or the tinctures have deteriorated. He (the speaker) had re-tested some tinctures he had had for six months, and could not find that the slightest change had taken place. One chemist told him that one of the samples had been in stock ten years, and Dr. Dixon was not prepared to say that deterioration had not taken place after that length of time. The lesson to be drawn from this is that retail chemists should only prepare small quantities of tinctures at a time, so as to have them fresh, or buy standardised preparations from wholesalers.

There was a short discussion, in which, among others, Mr. H. Wippell Gadd and Mr. T. Maben took part. Mr. Gadd inquired whether Dr. Dixon had tried a tincture made by collecting fresh leaves and at once placing them in the spirit needed for a tincture. Mr. Maben, after pointing out that adrenalin exhibits very powerful effects, even in as small a dose as  $\frac{1}{2000}$  grain, said physiologically tested ergot is not a new thing; it has been on the market for some ten years now. He thought there was a danger in adopting different standards for potent tinctures. Another speaker remarked that perhaps the reputation of strophanthus as being effective where digitalis fails is due to the inactivity of the digitalis, or was it because of the comparatively much larger dose? Dr. Dixon, replying to the points raised, said ordinary tinctures were used in his experiments. In regard to adrenalin, experiments had been made again and again at Cambridge, and no doubt existed that the drug is inactive when administered by the stomach. There is an ergot preparation on the market that is very active. He agreed that some definite strength for the potent tinctures should be agreed upon, which might be determined by a committee of medical authorities. Strophanthus differs from digitalis in that it does not constrict the blood-vessels. He considered squill much more powerful than digitalis in increasing the force of the heart-beat.

In thanking Dr. Dixon for his paper, a resolution was passed calling the attention of the General Medical Council to the paper, with a view to improving the next Pharmacopœia.

Dr. Hawthorne then read a paper entitled "Drug Idiosyncrasies in Relation to Official Doses." He began by saying that sensitiveness of patients to drugs teaches a student to be careful, and impresses him that each patient has a degree of reaction to drugs which is personal. Idiosyncrasy of patients leads to flexibility of doses, while the scheme of doses in the Pharmacopœia tends to rigidity. The prescriber acquires the habit of ordering stereotyped doses, and gets into an arbitrary way of prescribing. Fixed doses are out of harmony with the liberty of the prescriber and the science of therapeutics. Dr. Hawthorne would not, however, abolish doses from the Pharmacopœia, as they form a useful platform which enables the dispenser to approach the prescriber when the official dose has been overstepped. The B.P. doses should be recognised as having little other value.



## Trade Notes.

MESSRS. J. CHAPMAN & Co., LTD., intimate that they have placed Colman's nerve-pills and Rackham's pills on the P.A.T.A. list.

THE "LIVERPOOL" FEEDER, introduced by Messrs. Edward Taylor & Co., 50 Hanover Street, Liverpool, is of the modernised boat-shape style, and is graduated on the side in tablespoonfuls. The bottles can be supplied with the retailer's own name upon them.

KNEE-PROTECTORS.—Messrs. Arthur Lewinson & Co., 30 Aldermanbury, London, E.C., are agents for H. & W.'s "Ideal" knee-protector, which is worn by children and housemaids, and others who kneel much in order to protect the knees and clothing. This article is made by the manufacturers of the "Ideal" ear-cap.

RUSSIAN IMPORTS OF MEDICINES.—In our "Russian Notes" of November 18, p. 784, the products of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., which have been added to the import-list should be stated as compressed tablets of sodium chloride, cuprol, mercuriol, and uretone. The importation of mercuriol was erroneously placed under the name of a German company.

MESSRS. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD., 15 Laurence Pountney Lane, Cannon Street, E.C., are next week removing to much larger warehouses and laboratories at Devon Wharf, Emmott Street, Mile End, E. The removal takes place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, December, 7, 8, and 9, and the company ask us to state that their business will be closed during these three days, except for urgent postal orders.

PRICE-LIST.—Messrs. Harrington Bros., manufacturing chemists, 4 Oliver's Yard, City Road, E.C., send us copies of the November issue of their wholesale price-list B and list E. The latter of these is prepared for analysts, technical institutions, etc., and is a particularly complete list of chemicals used in analysis and research-work. At the end are sections devoted to indicators, minerals for analysis, and radio-active minerals. List B is a wholesale list for the drug-trade, the prices being necessarily modified.

THE "MARTIN" POISON-BOTTLE here figured is distinguished from ordinary bottles and most poison-bottles in that it does not and cannot stand upright. The only flat surface is on one side, upon which the bottle must perforce be kept, and leakage is obviated by the ingenious indentation below the neck, which not only keeps in liquid, but makes the bottle distinguishable by touch in an extraordinary manner. Another feature of this bottle (which is supplied by wholesale houses and the makers, 39 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.) is that it can be used for applying lotions to any surface of the body. A strip of lint is inserted in the bottle of lotion, and the other end, hanging out a few inches below its level on a chair or table, causes it to act as a syphon for the lotion to drop on to the part. The bottle is made in a dozen sizes, varying from  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to 20 oz., and is sold at the same prices as poison-bottles of common shape.



THE DIPPING REFRACTOMETER.—Messrs. Carl Zeiss (Jena), 29 Margaret Street, Regent Street, W., have issued a description in English of their dipping refractometer. With this instrument the process of taking the refractive index of a fluid is reduced to a very simple operation. The prism at the lower end of the refractometer held perpendicularly is simply immersed in the solution contained in a beaker. We have also received from Messrs. Zeiss a classified list of the literature of refractometers and a description of Dr. E. Ackermann's dial for assaying the alcohol and extract in beer.

THE BRITISH LIQOZONE CO., LTD., have hitherto authorised chemists to sell three 4s. 6d. bottles of liqozone to customers for 12s. 6d., with a written undertaking to

refund the money if within a certain period the customer claimed that the preparation is ineffective. The company have now decided that the undertaking or guarantee shall only be given with six 4s. 6d. bottles at 25s. in Great Britain, six at 22s. in Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, the time limit being fixed at two months. Chemists who want to know more about it may write to the company at 60 Wilsen Street, Finsbury, E.C.

LANTERN-SLIDES.—The lantern-slide side-line is a very suitable one for photographic chemists to cultivate. There is no more popular form of entertainment than a lantern-lecture. These aphorisms are suggested by a new list of 200,000 lantern-slides which reaches us from Mr. E. G. Wood, 2 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C. There are several new series of slides in the new list, such as the Tissot's biblical subjects and the diagram series of slides for teachers' use. Mr. Wood allows trade discount to chemists, and there is a method of subscribing to the slide library by which even more advantageous terms are obtained. Chemists interested in the subject should write for a copy of the list.

"CLENSOL" (Cleans all) is the name given by the Clensol Chemical Co., 42 Gutter Lane, London, E.C., to an elegant household antiseptic detergent which is worthy the attention of chemists. There is now a good market for elegant products of this character, and in some places very high prices are obtained for such things, but "Clensol" in an elegant tin retails at the modest shilling. It softens water, removes grease, cleans sponges and brushes, and does a lot of things in the household. Dr. John Muter, F.R.S.E., says: "'Clensol' is calculated to perform in a perfectly satisfactory manner the uses claimed for it." The company will send a sample and full particulars to any of our subscribers who send them a postcard.

CRESCENT POISON-BOTTLES.—Bottle-manufacturers vie with each other in solving the difficulty of producing a poison-bottle distinguishable by touch and at the same time not more liable to breakage than the usual forms of bottles. Messrs. W. L. Foulston & Co., Cumberland Street, Hull, send us specimens of their recently introduced "Crescent" poison-bottle. The name "Crescent" expresses in one word the ground plan of the bottle, which is kidney-shaped. On taking up one of the "Crescent" bottles, the depression extending the length of the back of the bottle at once calls attention to something unusual, and in this way serves the purpose of preventing accidental poisonings from medicine-mistakes. The bottle is dotted over with studs and ridges except on the front, which is left clear for the label. The bottle is well finished, and is made in either blue or actinic-green glass.

## Business Changes.

MR. W. G. ROBINSON, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at 303 Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby.

MESSRS. G. BOOR & Co., chemical-merchants, have removed from 39 to 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

MR. C. G. TARGETT, chemist and druggist, has relinquished the business at 27 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey.

MR. CHARLES W. J. WATKINS, chemist and druggist, has opened a store pharmacy at 3 Stile Hall Parade, Kew Bridge, Chiswick, W.

THE business of the late Mr. Richard Woollatt, chemist and druggist, of 20 Fore Street, Taunton, will be carried on as usual under the management of a qualified chemist.

MR. G. S. BOUTALL, pharmaceutical chemist, is removing from 51 Marchmont Street, Russell Square, W.C., to newly-erected premises at 46 in the same thoroughfare.

MR. B. L. BURRELL, pharmaceutical chemist, late manager of Briggs' Drug-stores at Walthamstow, has acquired the business at 38 Marsh Lane, Leeds, formerly carried on by Mrs. E. M. Billings.

THE LONDON ESSENCE CO., George Street, Camberwell Green, S.E., have taken over the business of the Midland Essence Co., Church Street, Newton Heath, Manchester, who dealt in or manufactured essential oils, perfumery, and soluble essences and materials for aerated waters, confectioners, soapmakers, etc. The London Essence Co. will in future use the Manchester premises as a dépôt to facilitate the delivery of goods to customers in the North.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., November 30.

**B**USINESS in drugs and chemicals continues much as previously reported, and in Mincing Lane produce generally a quiet tone prevails. There has been a few alterations in fine chemicals, the chief being an advance in cocaine; which was regarded as inevitable in view of the convention in crude having become an accomplished fact. On the other hand, a tardy reduction has been made in the official price of quinine, which move is probably in anticipation of the large cinchona sale at Amsterdam next week. The reduction was already discounted in the second-hand market. Strychnine is also lower, the recent arrangement between English and American makers having fallen through. The position of iodine continues to arouse considerable interest owing to the offer of the English makers. Bromides continue unsettled, and ferri ammon. cit. is lower. Sulphate of copper is again dearer, in sympathy with the metal, and sulphate of ammonia is firmer. Refined camphor is very firm, and a further advance in English is regarded as inevitable, crude being unobtainable. Among drugs and essential oils, juniper-berries are dearer, and ergot has a firmer tendency. Chamomiles are very firm, and ipecac. sells steadily. Persian galls and sarsaparilla are extremely scarce. Menthol is decidedly weaker. Gamboge is almost cleared from first hands, and steady prices have been paid for dragon's-blood. Wahoo-bark of roct is dearer. Opium is quite inactive and tending easier. H.G.H. peppermint oil is weaker, but for oil in bulk, prices come very firm from New York. Eucalyptus oil is in active demand both for home and export consumption at firm prices. Ceylon citronella oil is easier. The following table shows the principal alterations of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Arrowroot	Ammonia sulphate	Citronella oil	Cassia lignea
Chillies	Castor oil	Geranium oil (Bourbon)	Cinnamon
Cocaine	Ergot	Palm oil	Ferri ammon. cit.
Copper sulphate	Ginger	Pepper (white)	Menthol
Gum damar	(Cochin)	Peppermint oil (H.G.H.)	Quinine
Juniper berries		Resin	Strychnine
Wahoo bark			

### Cablegrams.

**HAMBURG, November 30** :—Lycopodium is firmer, and cocaine hydrochloride has been advanced to 410m. per kilo.

**NEW YORK, November 29** :—The market is dull. Opium is unchanged at \$3.12 per lb. for druggists' by single cases. Menthol is again easier at \$2.45 per lb. Central American copaiba is firmer at 30c. per lb., and Norwegian cod-liver oil is quiet at \$25.00 per barrel. Peppermint oil is firm at \$2.45 per lb. for oil in bulk, and cascara sagrada continues easy at 5c. per lb., while senega is quoted nominally at 60c. Round buchu is steady at 14c. per lb.

### Amsterdam Cinchona-auctions (1906).

The following dates have been fixed for the auctions of cinchona to be held in Amsterdam in 1906: January 11, February 15, March 22, May 3, June 7, July 12, August 23, September 27, November 8, and December 13.

### New Witch-hazel Factory.

The "New York Commercial" of November 14 states that the National Essential Oil and Distilling Co., of New York, is erecting a large witch-hazel plant at Chester, Conn., to be completed in December. Three stills of a special design are being constructed. The company expects to consume from 3,000 to 5,000 tons of witch-hazel and birch brush this season. Specially designed apparatus for cutting the brush is being manufactured for the company.

**ACID, ACETIC**, remains firm at from 40s. to 41s. per cwt. spot for B.P. quality. Makers are only delivering slowly, being heavily engaged with orders.

**ACID, CITRIC**.—The demand, as is usual at this time of the year, is only small, but prices are firm at 1s. 3d. for English and 1s. 2½d. for foreign.

**ALOES**.—A parcel of Curaçao in gourds from New York has arrived, and will probably be offered next week.

**ANISEED**.—Small sales have been made at 26s. to 26s. 6d., and of good Mediterranean at 28s. 6d. per cwt. The exports from Cyprus during 1904 amounted to 4,092 cwt. (2,811l.), against 2,402 cwt. (1,695l.) during 1903.

**ANTIMONY**.—Japanese crude is steady at 35l. per ton on the spot, and for near at hand 25 tons have been sold at 30l. c.i.f. English regulus is quoted from 52l. to 54l. Business at these prices is of a hand-to-mouth character.

**ARROWROOT**.—At auction 78 cases Natal offered and sold, without reserve, at 3d. per lb. Privately the market for St. Vincent is firmer, 2½d. per lb. being quoted for good manufacturing. Bermuda is quoted 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb.

**ASAETIDA**.—A proportion of the recent arrivals from the Persian Gulf will be offered at auction next week.

**BENZON**.—Sumatra is selling steadily, the business including a few cases of good alomondy seconds, ex auction, at 9l., good fair seconds at 8l. 5s., down to 5l. for ordinary. The arrivals consist of 4 cases Siam part fine and bold free well-flavoured almonds and part small free; also 20 cases Sumatra.

**BROMIDES**.—The market remains more or less unsettled owing to lack of confidence in the position. British make of potassium is quoted 1s. 3½d. per lb. nominally, and American make on the spot (not guaranteed B.P.) is offered from stock at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2½d., and for shipment 1s. 1½d., c.i.f., is quoted.

**CAMPHOR**.—Very firm. It was thought the English refiners would advance the price this week, but they have decided to stay their hand for the moment. Meanwhile refiners are reluctant sellers at 3s. 6d. for English bells in 1-cwt. lots, and 3s. 5d. for flowers. Japanese tablets are quoted at 3s. 2d. for 1-oz. and ½-oz., no ¼-oz. being offered. A parcel of 50 cases Japanese 1-oz. tablets afloat has been sold at 3s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f.

**CANARY-SEED** is quiet and unchanged. Turkish and Barbary have been sold at 62s. 6d. to 63s. per quarter on the spot.

**CARAWAY-SEED**.—Good Dutch is firm at from 27s. 6d. to 29s. per cwt. for common to good.

**CINNAMON**.—The usual quarterly auctions were held last Monday. There was little competition, and of about 1,200 bales offered only 500 were sold. Fine qualities were a penny to twopence below the prices obtained at the last sales, but lower descriptions were only occasionally a little cheaper, the bulk of these, however, being bought in. Superior and fine firsts realised 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., good 10½d. to 1s. 1d., fair 9½d.; fine seconds 1s. to 1s. 5d., good 9½d. to 11d., fair 8½d. to 9d.; fine thirds 11d. to 1s. 3d., good 8½d. to 10d., fair 8d.; good fourths 7d. to 9d., fair 6½d.; and good fifths 6½d. per lb. *Pieces and Clippings* sold at 5d. per lb. for ordinary and at 7d. to 7½d. for fine. Bold clean *Chips* brought 2½d., and fair 2½d. per lb.

**CIVET**.—The use of this article in perfumery appears to be growing less and less; 6s. 6d. per oz. is about the price of pure civet, but most of that on the market is adulterated, and the value of such varies considerably.

**COCAINE**.—The makers, as anticipated, have advanced the price of hydrochloride by 9d. per oz., to 12s. for 175 oz., 12s. 3d. for 70-oz. lots, and 12s. 6d. for smaller wholesale quantities. *Pure* has also been advanced, and is now quoted 14s. to 14s. 6d., according to quantity.



**COLOCYNTH.**—A good quantity of Turkish pulp has changed hands at 1s. 9d., and there is now little left.

**COPPER SULPHATE.**—Again dearer, the spot price of ordinary brands having advanced to 23l. 10s. to 24l. per ton, and for guaranteed pure 25l. to 25l. 10s. is quoted. There has been an active demand lately, owing to the advance in the metal, and large sales have been made, both for this year and the early months of next year.

**CORIANDER-SEED** sells slowly but at steady rates, Madras at 24s., English at 32s. per cwt., and Russian 35s.

**CUMIN-SEED** is in little demand. Small sales of Morocco have been made at 27s. 6d., and of Malta at 32s. per cwt.

**DRAGON'S-BLOOD.**—A fair quantity of lump has been placed this week, mainly for the Continent, at steady prices. Eleven cases bright seedy lump have arrived.

**ERGOT.**—The ss. *Thames*, from Vigo, has arrived with 45 bags. Spanish is firmer for shipment, new crop having been sold up to 2s. 7d., c.i.f., and new Russian is unchanged at 1s. 10d.

**FENNEL-SEED.**—East Indian is quoted at from 17s. to 20s. per cwt., according to quality.

**FENUGREEK-SEED** has been selling more readily at 10s. 9d. per cwt.

**FERRI AMMON. CIT.**—The makers have reduced their prices by  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

**GALLS.**—Blue Persian continue extremely scarce and wanted; 100s. is asked for the few remaining bags. Chinese are quoted 54s. c.i.f., or 56s. to 57s. spot.

**GAMBIER.**—Small spot sales continue to be made at 30s., but for November-January shipment 27s., ex quay, is quoted.

**GAMBOGE.**—The remainder of the parcel of good Siam pipe offered at auction last week has since been cleared at 17l. per cwt., and very little is now to be had.

**GENTIAN.**—Cut root is quoted 20s. per cwt., c.i.f., and whole 14s. 6d., c.i.f.

**GUM ARABIC.**—There is a good demand for so-called Persian insoluble sorts, and full values have been paid for pale. Good pale soft Soudan sorts are offered at 40s., and half-hard at from 23s. to 24s.

**IODINE.**—The position is referred to in our editorial columns.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Further sales of East Indian ex auction have been made at 7s. per lb., and for a few bales of Minas 7s. has also been paid. Rio is slow of sale and unaltered. The arrivals this week consist of four bales Minas only.

**JUNIPER-BERRIES.**—The market in Italy has been very animated owing to the fact that the s.s. "Ariadne," from Leghorn to Rotterdam and Antwerp, which has been shipwrecked, had about a thousand bags on board. There is now a limited quantity unsold, and it is doubtful if the thousand bags (about 65 tons) can be covered. The business recently done in Leghorn includes a parcel of ten tons natural and sifted berries at the parity of 16s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., London.

**LINSEED** is firm, good qualities being scarce. Fine Dutch is quoted at from 47s. to 48s. per quarter.

**MASTICH.**—The imports into Cyprus during 1904 amounted to 70 cwt. (410l.), against 60 cwt. (322l.) in 1903.

**MENTHOL.**—Lower. Business has been done to the extent of about 70 cases for December-February shipment at 8s., c.i.f., and January-March at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d., c.i.f., for Kobayashi and/or Yazawa. Small spot sales have also been made at 8s. to 8s. 3d.

**OIL, CASTOR.**—Hull make for prompt December or January to June is quoted 24l. 12s. 6d. for firsts, and December or January to June 22l. 12s. 6d. per ton for seconds, delivered free ex wharf London. Belgian firsts for prompt are quoted 25l. 15s. and 23l. 15s. for seconds on the spot.

**OIL, CITRONELLA.**—The tendency is still easier for Ceylon, which is obtainable at 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for drums and 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for cases on the spot, and for December-February shipment 1s. 3d., c.i.f., is quoted.

**OIL, CLOVE.**—The high values of cloves help to maintain the price of oil at between 4s. 3d. and 4s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

**OIL, COD-LIVER.**—The Bergen market continues very dull with a falling tendency. Finest Lofoten non-congealing oil cannot be quoted above 77s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. and transactions are very limited. The total exports from Bergen up to date amount to 13,437 barrels against 7,095 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.

**OIL, CORIANDER.**—Owing to the fact that the East Indian coriander (of which large arrivals have taken place lately) yields little or no oil the price is extremely high at from 44s. to 45s. per lb.

**OIL, EUCALYPTUS,** is very firm at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. for B.P. oils, according to holder. There has been a good inquiry for the United States and Germany, and supplies are now becoming more concentrated. Amygdalina oil is wanting on this market.

**OIL, GERANIUM.**—A French report in regard to Bourbon oil states that the price has never been so low as it is now, and that it leaves no profit whatever to the distillers. In London, good quality of Bourbon oil is quoted 9s. 6d. per lb., while for finest French (Nimes) 16s. is asked. Turkish (Palmarosa) is quoted at 5s. up to 9s. per lb., according to quality.

**OIL, LAVENDER.**—Pure French is quoted 9s. 6d. per lb.

**OIL, PEPPERMINT.**—Quiet. American H.G.H. is tending easier, with small sales at 14s. spot, but Wayne county maintains its former quotation of 10s. 6d., New York advices pointing to a very firm market there. Some 200 cases of peppermint oil have arrived from New York this week, the bulk of it being mostly for delivery against contracts.

**OIL, SPIKE.**—New French is quoted at from 3s. 6d. up to 4s. 3d., according to quality and holder, and Spanish is worth from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

**OIL, TURPENTINE,** has fluctuated within narrow limits, closing at 44s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. for American on the spot.

**OPIMUM** is almost a dead letter on this market, and prices if anything tend easier. A few cases fine Tokats have changed hands at 13s. per lb. The arrivals of Persian opium have somewhat weakened the market for this description, values ranging from 15s. to 19s. per lb., as to quality.

**POTASH PERMANGANATE.**—With a continued shortage on the spot, 47s. 6d. per cwt. has been paid for small crystals this week. The primary cause of the scarcity is due to the fact that one of the two principal makers has had a serious breakdown in his works.

**QUICKSILVER** continues easy at 7l. 5s. per bottle from first hands and 7l. 2s. 6d. from second hands.

**QUININE.**—On Friday last the makers reduced their official quotations by  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz., the price of German sulphate for 1,000-oz. lots now being 10d. per oz. Howards have also reduced their price to 11d. per oz. in bulk, and 1s. 1d. in 1-oz. vials in 1,000 oz. lots, and Whiffen's brand is also  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lower at 10d. Quinine salts are proportionately lower, the following being the price of the more important, in bulk: Bisulphate, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; citrate, 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glycerophosph., 3s. 1d.; hydrobromide and hydrochloride, 1s. 2d.; hypophosphite, 1s. 11d.; salicylate, 1s. 2d.; and valerianate, 1s. 5d. per oz. Privately the reduction has had no effect on the second-hand market, there being sellers of old stock (unsuitable for consumers) of German sulphate at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., while one of the "outside" makers is quoting 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz., and for comparatively new 9d. is wanted.

**OILS, FIXED.**—*Linseed* oil is quiet at 17s. 9d. in barrels and 17s. 6d. in pipes on the spot. Refined *Rape* oil is worth 24s. 3d., and ordinary brown 23s. 6d. Refined *Cottonseed* oil is unaltered at from 16s. 9d. to 18s. 3d., as is also Ceylon and Cochin *Coconut* oils, which are quoted at 28s. 6d. and 34s. spot respectively. *Lagos Palm* oil is 6d. easier at 29s. per cwt. spot. *Petroleum* is quiet at from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. water-white at 9d. to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and Russian 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per gallon.

**RESIN** is easier at 8s. 6d. per cwt., ex wharf, for common strained.

**SALTPETRE.**—British refined in barrels is offered at 24s. and kegs at 25s. per cwt. German in barrels is 22s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and kegs 22s. 9d.

**SARSAPARILLA** of all kinds is extremely scarce and badly wanted. The only arrivals this week are four bales Native Jamaica and five bales Guatemala.



SENNA.—A few sales of Alexandrian leaf have been made to arrive at 36s. per cwt., c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market is steady, TN Orange selling on a basis of 181s. to 182s. per cwt. for fair free. Good and fine Orange marks sell slowly at from 192s. 6d. to 200s. Prices of Garnet are firm, owing to scarcity on the spot, small sales of blocky being reported at 197s. 6d. Buttons have also been sold at full prices, fair to good seconds realising 155s. to 157s. 6d., and good to fine 172s. 6d. to 177s. 6d. per cwt. A firmer tone characterised "futures" during the early part of the week, with small sales of December at 183s. and March at 185s. to 186s., but subsequently the market was inactive.

SOY.—Chinese is quoted at from 1s. to 1s. 5d. per gal., according to quality.

SPICES.—At auction no Jamaica *Ginger* was offered. For ordinary washed Cochin, slightly wormy, 19s. was paid for 57 bags. Privately, better prices have been paid for Cochin, the business including fair at 22s. 6d. per cwt. *Pepper* was quiet and easier at auction, grey Singapore partly selling at 5½d., without reserve. Good Saigon sold at 5½d., and 680 bags Saigon siftings sold at 4½d. for light shelly, 3½d. to 3½d. for pinheads, and dusty ditto at 3¼d. per lb.; privately, fair is quoted at 5½d., spot. *White pepper* at auction was easier, Singapore partly selling, without reserve, at 8½d. to 8½d. for Banca, ordinary Rio kind 7½d. to 7½d., and fair Siam at 7½d. to 7½d., Penang was bought in at 8d.; privately, sales include 20 tons Singapore for October shipment at 7½d., c.i.f., d/w, and 7½d. landed terms. No *Pimento* was offered. *Chillies* were dearer, yellowish to good bright Nyalaland selling at from 35s. to 39s. per cwt. *Cassia lignea* sold at much lower rates, fair, part rather coarse and dark, selling, without reserve, at from 43s. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. *Nutmegs* and *Mace* were both quiet, a few packages of West Indian of the latter selling at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. for fair to good. *Cloves* were firm at auction, a few packages fair Amboyna selling at 1s. 2d. Good Penang are quoted 2s. 3d., and for delivery a fair amount of business has been done, including about 2,000 bales Zanzibar at 6¼d. for January-March and March-May delivery.

STRYCHNINE.—The arrangement made between the English and American makers last October has now fallen through, and prices are lower. The reduction is no doubt due to the fact that, while English and American prices remained on the same level, orders were passed on to the former.

SUGAR OF MILK.—Firm with a steady inquiry at 60s. per cwt.

SULPHUR is firm at 6l. 5s. per ton for foreign flowers and 6l. for roll in London. It is stated that consumers here are showing more interest in Louisiana sulphur, and as it is of fine quality and high percentage, it will no doubt eventually find its way here.

THYMOL.—Steady at 6s. 6d. per lb. from the makers. The cost of raw material warrants a higher price for thymol, but competition from second-hand holders prevents an advance.

TRACACANTH is quiet. There has, however, been a good demand for medium qualities at between 9l. and 10l. per cwt., and these grades are now scarce.

TURMERIC.—Good Madras finger has been sold at higher rates, several hundred bags having changed hands at from 19s. to 20s., and middling at 16s. per cwt.

WAHOO BARK of root is much dearer at 2s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. Spot supplies are exhausted.

WAX, JAPANESE, is steady with small sales at 56s. per cwt. spot, and for shipment 53s., c.i.f., is quoted.

WOOD OIL.—Hankow is very firm on the spot at 33s. per cwt., and for present shipment very little is offered.

### Heavy Chemicals.

There is little new or of special importance to be reported regarding the heavy-chemical market; a fairly satisfactory demand continues for the time of the year, and is, of course, largely against old contracts. Exports are now on the quiet side. Some little business continues on forward account, but it is principally in the smaller orders nearly all the most important consumers have already covered. Values do not fluctuate much, and are well on the firm side for the most part.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Main products, as bleaching-powder, caustic soda, and ammonia alkali, are firm and in steady request. Soda crystals are well maintained, and salt-cake, too, is rather firmer, especially on forward account.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is a shade firmer in tone. Present nearest values are: Beckton, 12l. 17s. 6d.; Beckton terms, 12l. 10s.; London, 12l. 10s.; Leith, 12l. 10s. to 12l. 12s. 6d.; and Hull, 12l. 10s. Rather more business is being transacted.

MAGNESIUM SALTS continue in steady request at unchanged figures. Sulphate (Epsoms), 57s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. per ton; chloride, 62s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. per ton; and carbonate, 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt.

BIARIUM PRODUCTS.—An all-round brisk demand is being experienced in this branch, and values continue very firm. Chloride of barium, ordinary refined crystals, in large casks 6l. 15s. to 7l. 5s. per ton, and in bags 6l. 10s. to 7l. per ton. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form, in strong demand and scarce. Prices are somewhat higher at about 6l. 10s. to 7l. per ton in 8- to 9-cwt. casks. Pure blanc fixe, dried in powder form, 8l. 15s. to 9l. 15s. per ton in usual casks. Mineral sulphate of barytes does not fluctuate much in value; there is a full average demand at from 40s. to 100s. per ton, in accordance with quality, quantity, and package. Demand for mineral carbonate of barytes is not now so heavy with stoppage of shipments, but supply is nevertheless not over-abundant. Sulphide of barium, crude calcined 70 to 75 per cent., 4l. 5s. to 4l. 15s. per ton in 7- to 8-cwt. casks. Hydrate of barium keeps in fairly good demand at unaltered rates of 13l. to 14l. per ton for crystals in 6- to 7-cwt. casks, and 13l. 10s. to 15l. per ton for concentrated fused solid in drums; fused crushed is 30s. per ton extra. Nitrate of barium continues to maintain a firm tone—crystals, 17l. 15s. to 18l. 5s. per ton, and powdered 18l. to 18l. 10s. per ton.

### Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, November 29.

ANISEED continues scarce, and firmly held for 27s. per cwt. CHAMOMILES again dearer, and reported scarce at 92s. 6d. per cwt., f.o.b.

FENUGREEK-SEED is in good request, and firmly held for 9s. 6d. to 10s. per cwt.

SPERMACETI meets with a steady sale at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb. net. Stocks are somewhat limited.

CASTOR OIL.—A firmer tendency for all descriptions. Good seconds Calcutta is held on the spot at 3½d. to 3¼d. per lb., and for shipment 3½d. is now wanted. First-pressure French on the spot is quite wanting, nominal quotations being 2½d. to 2½d., and for shipment it has advanced to 25l. per ton, f.o.b., Marseilles.

QUILLIA-BARK.—Further sales are reported, but the price has not transpired. Stocks are very much reduced and firmly held at 17l. 5s. to 18l. per ton, according to quality.

FENNEL-SEED.—A further advance has been made in Indian and Turkish to 17s. 6d. to 18s. per cwt., both on the spot and to arrive.

TURPENTINE is steady at 45s. per cwt.

CARNAUBA WAX.—Further sales of waxy grey have been made at 147s. 6d. per cwt.

BEESWAX.—The sales include Peruvian at 6l. 15s. per cwt., POTASHES.—Montreal offer at 32s. per cwt. on the spot, with retail sales only.

COPAL.—Small sales of Sierra Leone have been made from store at 1s. 9d. per lb.

### German Drug-market.

Hamburg, November 28.

Business in general is quiet, and the drug-market shows only a few changes since last week.

AGAR-AGAR is firm; prime is quoted 295m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU is steady at from 8½m. to 9m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR (Refined) is very firm; first hands at 725m. and second hands 720m. per 100 kilos.

CARNAUBA WAX is quiet at 270m. per 100 kilos. for current grey, and 285m. per 100 kilos. for fat grey.

CONDURANGO-BARK is firm at 65m. per 100 kilos.

CORIANDER-SEED is firm at 70m. per 100 kilos. for Russian.

ERGOT is steady at 375m. per 100 kilos.

GALANGAL is firmer at 27m. per 100 kilos.

GOLDEN-SEAL is lower at 12.80m. per kilo.

IPECACUANHA is quiet at 16m. per kilo.

LYCOPodium is also quiet at 480m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is dull of sale at 18m. per kilo.

QUININE is easier at 27m. per kilo.

SPERMACETI is firm at 270m. per 100 kilos.

SUGAR OF MILK is firm at 115m. per 100 kilos.

WORMSEED is firm and dearer at 132½m. per 100 kilos.

WAX, JAPANESE, is steady on the spot at 106m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor is advancing; first-pressing in barrels is 49m. to 49½m. per 100 kilos. Cod-liver is unchanged at 88m. per barrel for non-congealing oil. Chinese wood oil, in barrels on the spot, is 62m., and forward 60m. per 100 kilos. Palm kernel is quiet at 51m. per 100 kilos.



OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Star-aniseed is firmer at 11½m. to 12m. per kilo. Peppermint (H.G.H.) is unchanged at 13½m. per lb. Japanese is quiet at 10½m. to 10m. per kilo. Cassia is firm at 7½m. per kilo.

### American Drug-market.

New York, November 21.

Business is not very brisk, and the drug market is rather dull, with transactions small.

ALGES. CURACAO, are firm at 6¼c. to 6½c., Cape at 8c. to 10c., and Barbados at 14c. to 16c.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—The recent slight decline to 23½c. for Central American was due to competition and anxiety to sell, and a reaction is probable, as supplies are by no means heavy. Para is firm at 36c. to 40c.

CASCARA SAGRADA is dull, with quotations of 5½c. to 9c., according to age, nominal.

COD-LIVER OIL is moving into consuming-channels, but the market is quiet and unchanged at \$26.00 for prime Norwegian and \$24.00 for Newfoundland.

GUARANA has advanced to 62½c., and with some holders asking up to 70c.

JAPAN WAX is quiet and slow of sale at 13½c. to 14c.

LYCOPodium is offering at 55c. for ordinary and 57c. for Politz.

MENTHOL is easy, with supplies offered at \$2.75; less would probably buy.

OPIMUM is without inquiry, and nominal at \$3.15.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Large dealers are quietly buying up supplies in the West around \$2.30, but demand on the spot is small, and prices unchanged at \$2.40. The export demand is unusually dull.

QUININE is more active at the decline to 19c., and dealers are anxious to secure supplies at this figure. The decline was due rather to surreptitious selling below quotations than to the market condition, though trade has been dull in this article for some weeks.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican is easier at 10½c.

SENEGA-ROOT is offering freely at 60c.

THYMOL is firmer, with \$1.85 generally asked.

WAHOO-BARK OF ROOT has further advanced to 50c.

### Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, etc., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from November 23 to 29, inclusive: acetic acid, (@ Rotterdam) 42, (@ Fredrickstad) 34 cks. 80 chys.; albumen (@ Colombo), 8; annatto-seed (@ Colombo), 8; antimony ref. (@ Osaka), 175 cs. *in tr.*; argol (@ Bordeaux), 198; arsenic, (@ Antwerp) 52, (@ Barcelona) 48; arrowroot, (@ Trinidad) 44 brls. (@ St. Vincent) 100; asafetida (@ Bunder Abbas), 533; arsenic (@ Oporto), 184; "balsams" (@ Savanilla), 18; benzoin (@ Singapore), 20 cs.; bleaching-powder (@ Treport), 24; boric acid (@ Leghorn), 30; calcium chloride (@ Antwerp), 36; camphor (@ Kobe), 30 cs.; carbolic acid (@ Rotterdam), 200 cks.; cardamoms, 144; carbide of calcium, 60 dms., (@ Copenhagen), 50; cassia oil (@ Hamburg), 30 es.; castor oil (@ Antwerp), 30 brls.; ceresin wax (@ Hamburg), 20 cs.; chlorate of potash (@ Treport), 30; chloroform (@ Kobe), 13 cs.; cinchona, (@ Bordeaux) 45 pkgs., (@ Calicut) 35, (@ Amsterdam) 70, (@ Savanilla) 106; citric acid, (@ Marseilles) 11, (@ Bordeaux) 24; citronella oil (@ Galle), 11 dms.; cloves (@ Hamburg), 85; clove-stems (@ Hamburg), 322 bls.; coca-leaves (@ Colombo), 34; cocaine, crude (@ Casma), 3 cs.; cochineal, (@ Teneriffe) 18, (@ Las Palmas) 38; copal (@ Cologne) 55, (@ Havre) 58; cod-liver oil, (@ St. John's, Newfoundland) 25, (@ Bergen) 25; coppers (@ Bremen), 42; coriander, (@ Casablanca) 10, (@ Vizagapatam) 255, (@ Madras) 520; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux), 27; damar (@ Batavia), 100 cs.; ergot (@ Vigo), 45; essential oils, (@ Messina), 77 pkgs., (@ New York) 129, (@ Ostend) ; euphorbium (@ Mazagan) 4, (@ Saffi) 12; fenugreek (@ Casablanca), 100; galls (@ Smyrna), 50; gentian (@ Santander), 11; glycerin (@ Marseilles), 40 dms.; gum arabic (@ Aden), 39; gum, unenumerated, (@ Bushire) 207 bgs., (@ Bunder Abbas) 112, (@ Antwerp) 55; honey, (@ St. Lucia) 93, (@ Treport) 10, (@ Jamaica) 6; lactic acid (@ Rotterdam), 25; lemongrass oil (@ Calicut), 11 cs.; lime-juice, (@ Dominica) 215 hds. 21 cks. 45 pkgs., (@ Trinidad) 73 cks., (@ Montserrat) 145 pns. *in tr.*; 45 pkgs., (@ Jamaica) 4 pns.; lime oil, (@ Trinidad) 24 cs., (@ Dominica) 100 cs.; menthol (@ Havre), 35; musk-seed (@ St. Lucia), 5 brls.; opium, (@ Smyrna) 21 cs., (@ Bushire) 26, (@ Marseilles) 8; palm oil (@ Hamburg), 46; permanganate of potash, 40; peppermint oil (@ New York), 100 cs.; pimento (@ Jamaica), 598; roots and barks (@ New York), 38; saccharin (@ Rotterdam), 10 cs.; sassafras oil (@ New York), 2; saltpetre (@ Hamburg), 158; saffron (@ Valencia), 4; sandarac (@ Mogador), 70 brls.; seed-lac (@ Madras), 31; senega (@ Montreal), 75; senna, (@ Tuticorin) 55; 100 *in tr.*; (@ Alexandria) 25; sticklac (@ Havre), 94 cs.; storax (@ Smyrna), 10; sugar of lead (@ Rotterdam), 14; tamarinds (@ Calcutta), 50 cks.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

### "Pessary."

SIR,—The article on this word in the lately issued section, "Pennage—Pfennig," of the Oxford English Dictionary appears to me neither so full nor so accurate as it ought to be. The first definition runs thus:

1. *Med.*—A medicated plug of wool, lint, etc., to be inserted in the neck of the womb, or other aperture of the body, for the cure of various ailments; a suppository.—*Obs.* Surely the word is not obsolete in the sense of vaginal suppository, and this special use ought to have been noted as still current. The latest illustrative quotation for the word, in any sense, given in the Dictionary is from Tanner (1860). It occurs in the sense to which I now call attention in Squire (1894, the latest edition I have at hand); in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" (1898); in "The Art of Dispensing" (various dates); and is met with frequently, of course, in prescriptions of the present date. How, then, can it be obsolete? It will be curious if this, the earliest use of the term, should be entirely superseded by the surgical one. The earliest medical pessary for which I happen to have a formula is Quiney's (1718), which consists of myrrh, savin, and oil of aniseed made into an ointment with yolk of egg, and is to be applied on a piece of gentian-root. Many of the older dispensaries do not mention pessaries at all, perhaps for the reason Alleyne gives: "Things of this kind are not so decent in public prescription to the shops, as to whisper to the nurses in private." Yours, etc.,

Doncaster, November 20.

C. C. BELL.

[In Humphrey Lloyd's "Treasury of Health" (1885), described in *C. & D.*, August 28, 1897, p. 383, several formulæ for pessaries are given. Dioscorides prescribed pessaries as well as suppositories. They appear to have fallen into disuse; but in 1840 Dr. Osborne wrote a paper on the value of suppositories in the "London Medical Gazette." Pereira (1849) used the word "suppositories" in the sense of pessaries—*i.e.*, vaginal suppositories—a common expression with physicians twenty years ago.—EDITOR.]

### The "Torquay Formulary."

SIR,—As the correspondent who forwarded to you a copy of the above pamphlet, permit me to reply to your caustic criticism in last week's issue. The data upon which the work was compiled appeared in the "Pharmaceutical Journal," September 30, in the usual manner, with no suggestion whatever that the information or compilation was copyright. Whether the "Journal" should have produced this without the consent of the Bournemouth Association does not concern us in the least, and it is a matter for the "Journal" to decide with the Bournemouth compilers. Anyone reading the "Journal" of that date would be under the impression that the "Bournemouth Formulary" (with numbers attached) had been selected from the "Ph. Jl. Formulary," and the Torquay Association printed upon their pamphlet that such was the case. It should be stated in fairness to the Editor of the "Ph. Jl.," that he was totally ignorant of the Torquay pamphlet being printed. The copy of pamphlet sent to you was an advance copy, which I obtained from the Secretary of the Association at your request. I may say, however, that so far no distribution of copies has taken place to the medical men of Torquay, and before this is done I understand that the consent of the Bournemouth Association will be obtained. It was, in any case, the intention of the Association to send a letter with each



copy to the doctors stating that the same Formulary was sent out by the Bournemouth chemists.

Yours truly,

Torquay.

JAMES YOUNG.

[Mr. Young adds some remarks reminding us that "to err is human," and quotes an instance of the *C. & D.*'s erring, when a few weeks ago we made Mr. Young, instead of his friend Mr. John Taylor, twice Mayor of Torquay. We are pleased to note that our contemporary neither supplied nor printed the pamphlet, which bears the following imprint:

The Torquay Formulary, | Reprinted from the "Pharmaceutical Journal," of | September 30th, 1905, | Selected from the Register of Recognised Formulæ, known as | the "Pharmaceutical Journal" Formulary.

Mr. Young has apparently misunderstood our letter of November 16, which arose from the report of the Torquay Association's meeting of November 9, at which the "Torquay Formulary" was discussed, and—

Mr. Quaint and Mr. Bourne brought specimens of the preparations made, and gave a detailed description of the methods of manufacture in each case. An interesting discussion took place as to the probable success of the scheme, etc. (See *C. & D.*, November 18, p. 798.)

Concluding from this that the Association had prepared a set of formulæ, we offered to print the Formulary in pamphlet form free, and did not dream, in asking for a copy, that it was already printed. It is satisfactory to know that the Bournemouth Association is to get full credit for its work. This is not a legal question of copyright, but the Bournemouth Association expect that those who wish to use their work should communicate with the Secretary of the Association; we did so when the Formulary was published, and had immediate permission to use it.—EDITOR.]

#### An Amusing and Characteristic Address.

SIR,—I must apologise on behalf of the Drug Stores Association for omitting to supply you with the date of our annual meeting, which was held on November 22. I am sorry your space would not admit of your publication of more "amusing" examples and statements contained in my address, because they are just as accurate as the serious ones. Referring to your notes in connection with your much-belated report of a special meeting, permit me to state that the meeting was not called for the purpose of thanking ourselves, but for the transaction of somewhat more important business, and under the exceptional circumstances I never thought you would begrudge us this little pleasantry. I find, under the heading of Local Associations, in last week's issue of *C. & D.* there are no less than five votes of thanks recorded to the officers of these Associations, so that I think, on looking more closely into this matter, it is not such a heinous offence after all. However, I will see that no further such reports are sent to your journal. In attaching any little credit to the D.S.A. for assisting to prevent the scheduling of salt of lemon, sulphonal, and acetanilide, I have no desire to depreciate the efforts put forth by the wholesale druggists and manufacturers of medicinal preparations or of any other individuals; but I have reasons for stating that had these three very dangerous (*sic*) poisons been relegated to a third schedule to be sold only by registered and unregistered (I use the word advisedly) chemists that it would have ere this become law. But as the Pharmaceutical Society are "whole hoggers," they have met with a rebuff which, as one in close touch with the Society informed me, has almost made them beside themselves with rage and a strong inclination to kick each other.

Yours faithfully,

Leeds, November 28.

WALTER HUNTRODS.

#### To Clean and Brighten Scarlet Cloth.

SIR,—Enclosed find a recipe given me by the late Mr. Edmund Lawrance, chemist, Welwyn, Herts, which he had supplied on many occasions and had found most useful:

Stanni muriatis xtl.	...	...	3j.
Acidi muriatici	...	...	3j.
Acidi tartarici	...	...	3ss.
Aquæ	...	...	3xvj.

Apply with a sponge and dry out of doors.

Yours faithfully,

York.

E. J. WOOD.

#### Chemists and Dock Labourers.

SIR,—The present is a time when the *locus standi* of the chemist is much discussed, and sorrow expressed that he should so far forget the "dignity" due to his calling as to offer his services to the "stores." The dearth of appren-

tices is another problem that has hitherto defied solution. I shall proceed to show you a potent reason why he should seek a position in a store, and also why the parents of a lad are justified in refusing to apprentice him to pharmacy. Note the following advertisement appearing in this week's issue of the *C. & D.*:

Qualified Assistant required, mainly to manage branch shop; salary 36s. (outdoors). Usual particulars, which must bear investigation, to —

Is it necessary to comment upon this beyond asking the advertiser how he would have regarded such an offer were he seeking an engagement? The dock labourer would consider such a salary as this inadequate; an ordinary mechanic would refuse it.

I remain, yours, etc.,  
Bristol.

DISGUSTED M.P.S. (130/32.)

#### Then and Now.

SIR,—When I wrote the other week *re* a suggestion for the Pharmacy Bill I had in my mind a more recent qualification and syllabus than those prevailing some thirty-five years ago, when "Laudator Temporis Acti" was evidently at an age to have passed. I referred to within the past five or six years—that is, since the abolition of the Society's Preliminary in favour of the College of Preceptors and other exams. I think I could pass the Preliminary and possibly the Minor of 1870, when "Laudator Temporis Acti" was seeking his berth at Hove. I notice he does not mention any exam. since the old Preliminary was abolished, and I should like him to peruse the present syllabus, and inform your readers how many of his Board-school boys have been successful in the past five years. I am aware that a chemist of the old school does not like being taught by the present well-educated Minor man, and the same feeling evidently prevailed between the Major and Minor men of thirty years ago. I know at present a Major man who, when he applied for a situation, posed as a Minor man, and gave satisfaction, but he would not have got the situation if he had said he was a Major man.

Yours faithfully,

SHEEP-DIP. (141/36.)

#### More "Minor" considerations.

SIR,—Your correspondent of last week who says there are too many chemists is quite right. The trade is badly overcrowded, and a less stringent Preliminary would only make matters worse. Even now, the standard is lower than required for most other professions. A chemist ought, at least, to receive as good a general education as a veterinary surgeon, an accountant, or a patent agent, yet all their Preliminaries are more difficult than ours. Chemists in the past have taken far too many apprentices; under the present regulations they are ceasing to do so. A decrease in examination fees, under present conditions, should be a cause of rejoicing to chemists and not a thing to be grumbled at.

Yours faithfully,

West Bromwich.

J. REX ALLEN.

SIR,—I can fully endorse "Unqualified's" letter in last week's issue, being in the same boat myself. I, like him, fight shy of the examination hall, and nurse my money because I will not subscribe one iota to an effete administration. Though I cannot put "M.P.S." after my name, I can earn nearly 2l. 10s. every week, and have held this post for three years; previous to that I held a similar post for the same period in a well-known West-end pharmacy, and I smile when I meet the young pharmacist with the Minor certificate tucked under his arm, looking for a responsible position, imagining that the mystic symbols "M.P.S." will cover a multitude of sins. I know several good firms who prefer unqualified men. There are heaps of men like myself unable to cram up knowledge, and repeat it like a child saying the alphabet.

Yours truly,

London. ANOTHER UNQUALIFIED. (140/49.)

SIR,—"Cosmopolite" asks what becomes of the failures in the Minor. Some years ago I went in for the examination four times, and although considered at the school to be well up in my work, I failed each time. I have passed every subject at least twice, and once was plucked after passing each examiner. The last time I failed in my first subject, and the Society will get no more fees from me. I have held good situations since, sometimes with qualified men under me. For two years I was taking 3l. a week in London, and then took a country berth at 50s. a week and



commission. There I was fined 5*l.* for selling a penny packet of white precipitate; although I had been twenty years in the trade I was not qualified for such a scientific performance as this, which is done daily by chemists' errand-boys and apprentices all over the country, when the proprietor is on the premises and when he is away, but the Society sleeps then. As I object to being taxed in this way I have given up being an assistant (this is what the Pharmaceutical Society wished, I suppose), and have opened a drug-store, where I do not sell poisons, and if my unqualified friends follow my example and start for themselves, they can make a good living, and "The Week's Poisonings" in the *C. & D.* from articles sold by qualified shops will be just as many.

ANOTHER UNQUALIFIED. (3/1.)

Other correspondents write in similar strain to the foregoing, the same arguments being expressed differently, but we are unable to find room for their letters this week.—EDITOR.

### Dispensing Notes.

#### Correcting the Prescriber.

SIR,—Could any of your subscribers inform me which would be the correct way of dispensing the two following prescriptions—whether it would be permissible to add the word "ad" after "aquam" or not?

Sodii bicarb. ...	3iij.	Sod. su'ph. ...	3vj.
Spt. am. co. ...	3 is.	Tr. nuc. vom. ...	3ij.
Tr. gent. co. ...	3vj.	Inf. gent. co. (conc.)	3 j.
Aq. chlorof. ...	3 v.	Aquam ...	3 iij.
A u m ...	3viij.	3ss. pro dos.	

INQUIRER. (140/22.)

#### Nux Vomica Mixture.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the letter of Mr. Burge regarding the action of spt. ammon. arom. on nux vomica, and also your comments on the same. I observe that you lay the blame for the green colour on the presence of igasuric acid and copper, but so far as I can judge this explanation is not conclusive. My attention was directed to this question some time ago, and I have been making certain experiments with a view to ascertaining the cause of the green colour. Among the conclusions that I have arrived at are: (1) The absence of copper in four samples which I have examined, this being proved by sulphuretted hydrogen failing to produce any precipitate under the usual conditions; (2) two of these samples give a green colour and the other two no green colour with ammonium hydrate; (3) three of these give a green colour with spt. ammon. arom., the other one failing to give a green colour. It has been stated that the cause of the green colouration with an alkali is the presence of the fat of nux vomica, but as yet I am not in a position to confirm this statement. As soon as I have completed my experiments I propose to report further, but in the meantime I think it has been conclusively proved that a green colour can be produced in nux vomica preparations even though copper is entirely absent.

Yours truly,

T. M. M. (140/96.)

### Legal Queries.

Before submitting queries in this department, subscribers are advised to consult the "*C. & D. Diary*," 1905, on General and Trade laws, p. 287; Pharmacy and Poison laws, p. 299, and Medicine-stamp Acts, p. 279. In respect to the last we can mark labels "Liable" or "Not Liable" if they are sent in duplicate, and with a stamped and addressed envelope for return of the marked ones.

Full particulars in regard to trade-mark registration will be found in the "*Diary*," p. 24c.

*E. B.* (130/14).—You do not state what the composition of the head-powder is, and this has a bearing upon the reply. If a compound, the use of a trade-mark exclusively appropriated to the powder makes it liable to duty, on account of the mark being a claim to proprietary right.

*Ph. C.* (Cape Colony) (133/67).—When anybody asks you for "a dozen tabloids of dog-soap" you have a fair order, and should have no difficulty in filling it, without in the slightest infringing Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s rights. The same applies to any other misuse, in innocence or ignorance, of the word "tabloid."

*J. W.* (134/29).—An I.O.U. without signature or date has little legal value, but may afford the connecting-link in a chain of evidence to prove that the borrower has had money and has promised to repay it.

*B.* (137/72).—A word can only be protected by registration as a trade-mark if it be accepted.

*Salamander* (142/24).—Please refer to the article on pharmacy law in the *C. & D. Diary*. Surely you cannot seriously expect us to assist people in avoiding the law!

*Nemo* (142/42).—A contract cannot be cancelled by one of the parties to it informing the other that he will not go on with it. It takes two (at least) to make a bargain, and two to unmake it. The house with which you are dealing apparently know this, but they are brewing trouble for themselves by not replying to your letters. If one of the conditions of the order is that you supply certain matter, they must give you a reasonable opportunity of doing so, and unless they fulfil this condition you may refuse delivery of the goods and let them sue you.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

*J. L. E.* (127/4).—PETROLEUM EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.—The second formula on p. 613 of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" (Ed. VI.) should read as follows:

Paraffini liquidi B.P. ...	5xxiv.
Pulv. acaciæ ...	3vj.
Pulv. tragacanthæ ...	3j.
Tr. quillaie ...	3ij.
Calci hypophosphitis ...	3j.
Sodii hypophosphitis ...	3j.
Elixir. glusidi ...	3ss.
Ess. amygdalæ ...	3XLV.
Aquam ad ...	3LX.

M.S.A.

The water has been omitted from the printed formula.

*Kia Karega* (133/35).—With your record and testimonials you should have no difficulty in getting a situation in any part of the Empire provided you wait for it, and are not too fastidious about getting what is your exact ideal. We think that is what you are at present, for your position is one which scores of young men of equal ability to yourself would gladly take in view of the prospects which there are in it. What you now want to do is to jump from the frying-pan into the fire. South Africa is a splendid country for making money in—and to get out of so far as some parts are concerned. This time is as good as any for going there; good things are not waiting for anybody, and everyone who succeeds does so in virtue of his own work. Before you do anything think over the past of the business you are in; how those who have preceded you have got on, and do not lightly throw away such advantage as you have gained for an entirely problematical betterment elsewhere.

*E. B.* (130/14).—STARCH-GLAZE POWDER.—Refer to *C. & D.*, January 28, p. 154.

*A. L. B.* (136/36).—A new edition of the British Pharmacopœia will not be out for some years. Previous editions were published in 1867, 1885, and 1898, from which you may judge that another is not due yet. White and Humphrey's "Pharmacopœia" (10s., Kimpton) is a useful book for your purpose.

*Pollux* (128/41).—METAL-POLISH.—The metal-polishing cream you send is compounded of kieselguhr and benzoline. The kieselguhr must be the softest you can procure.

*P. A. F.* (129/29).—KIDNEY-PILLS.—The following is one of some dozen formulæ which are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II.:

Ext. buchu ...	gr. vj.
Ext. uvæ ursi ...	gr. vj.
Pulv. capsici ...	gr. vj.
Ol. juniperi ...	3vj.
Potass. nitr. ...	gr. xxiv.
Tereb. venet. ...	gr. iij.

M. et div. in pil. xxiv.

*J. R.* (135/21).—REMOVING BLACKING FROM BOOTS.—Water will probably be sufficient to loosen the caked blacking from the boots, but if it is a fancy boot-dressing methylated spirit may be needed.

*Vulpes* (128/20).—CLEANING SCARLET HUNTING-COAT.—See *C. & D.*, November 18, p. 814, and the letter on p. 887 of this issue.

*Velox* (135/30).—COUGH-MIXTURE.—The recipe given in the *C. & D.*, November 18, p. 814, yields a similar product to the sample you send.

*G. L. R.* (134/69).—The dose of the ROUP-POWDER is right for regular use, but for single doses could be doubled or trebled.



**T. B. (131/2).—SOLUBILITY OF SALICYLIC ACID.**—We are not aware of any available data as to the solubility of salicylic acid in soft paraffin. The acid is soluble 1 in 60 of fixed oils and 1 in 8 of lard (at 180° F.), but whether these figures apply equally to a mineral fat is for you to find out by a few simple experiments.

**J. T. B. (129/20).—COMPOSITION OF PILLS.**—It is impossible for us to tell you the composition of the pill's from the formula number of an unknown maker. As the pills are of American origin, you might discover the composition by inquiring of either Parke, Davis & Co. or McKesson & Robbins.

**G. E. (130/17).—LEMONADE IN SYPHONS.**—You must tell us the proportion of syrup you use in filling your siphons. We have several formulæ for lemonade syrup, but cannot advise you as to the imperfections of your method until we have an idea of the proportion of sugar you employ.

**J. A. (24/195).—The human hair cannot be bleached absolutely white, but the thing is done in somewhat the following manner: The hair is first thoroughly washed in the presence of free alkali, such as sodium carbonate or ammonia; then, after thoroughly drying, it is bleached with hydrogen-peroxide solution, these two processes being repeated at intervals of a day or two until as much of the natural colour of the hair is removed as is possible. The hair is then of a straw colour, and this colour is neutralised by washing it with a solution of blue colouring-matter, much upon the same principle as linen is finally bleached by dipping into blued water.**

**Unguentum (142/35).**—You give no particulars of the blistering-ointment, hence it is of no interest to us or our subscribers to undertake an analysis.

**A. W. P. (142/37).—Sulphurous acid is oxidised into sulphuric acid by potassium permanganate, therefore the disinfecting-properties of both are practically extinguished when they are mixed. There is no necessity for acidifying permanganate solution for disinfecting-purposes, and its efficacy is not thereby increased. Use liq. potassii permanganatis, B.P.**

**Ajax (142/27).**—Powdered castor-oil beans are used as a purgative for horses, but it would be extremely risky to administer the drug to human beings, as it contains an extremely poisonous principle, and one bean has proved fatal to a child. You should get the oil pressed from the beans, and use it as cast-grease.

**Nomen (141/56).**—The case is one in which we cannot advise. It may be a glandular affection, which should be watched by a competent medical practitioner.

**A. W. P. (142/37).—STICKING LABELS ON TIN.**—Referring to a recent note on this subject, "A. W. P." writes: "We find the best way is as follows: Dissolve in a water-bath 1 oz. of gelatin in 4 oz. of acetic acid. Apply hot to the tins, and quickly affix the label."

**E. W. P. (143/28).—SILVER-SOLDERS.**—The best joints are made in soldering when the solder used approaches the hardness of the metal which is being soldered. The solders for silver are: (1) Hard—those made of silver and copper only; (2) medium—those containing zinc in addition to copper and silver; and (3) soft—those prepared with a proportion of tin. Arsenic is sometimes used to produce greater fusibility. The following are the formulæ given in Percy's "Gold and Silver": (1) Fine silver 4 parts, copper 1 part; (2) standard silver 3 parts, brass (2 copper, 1 zinc) 1 part; (3) fine silver 2 parts, brass 1 part. No. 3 is the one used for ordinary plate-work. Hiorns in "Mixed Metals" gives the following as the result of synthetic experiments to produce easy running solders:

	1.	2.	3.
Silver ... ..	800	800	800
Copper ... ..	100	50	25
Zinc ... ..	100	150	175

No. 3 is the one finally recommended. Guettier's recipes ("Guide Pratique des Alliages Métaux") are:

—	1	2	3	4	5	6
Silver ... ..	5	3	2	4	2	1
Brass ... ..	1	1	1	—	—	—
Bronze (Cu 90, Sn 10)...	—	—	—	3	—	1
Arsenic ... ..	—	—	—	0.25	0.5	—
Copper ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1

There are also some ten other recipes in Gee's "Silversmiths' Handbook," which we will quote if you do not find any of the above suitable. The solder is either laminated, rolled, or filed into powder. The flux used is borax, but powdered glass is occasionally employed for very hard solders. Vienna flux is a mixture of calcined borax 8½ parts, sodium carbonate 7½, common salt 5.

## Pharmacy in Parliament.

### Some Observations on Direct Representation.

By H. WIPPELL GADD, F.C.S.,

Hon. Secretary of the Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations.

AT the present juncture it would seem desirable that a statement should be made of the origin and subsequent progress of this movement. In the early part of this year Mr. Richard Bremridge visited Bristol, Exeter, and other places in the South-west of England for friendly conference with the members of the Pharmaceutical Society in those cities. In the course of conversation he impressed upon those attending the meetings the urgent importance of an effort being made to secure the presence in the House of Commons of one or more pharmacists, in order that a more effectual means might be obtained of influencing the Legislature than the tedious and unprofitable process known as "lobbying." Mr. Bremridge distinctly stated that he offered this suggestion on his own initiative, and not as an officer of the Council. It is only just that he should have the credit of initiating the movement, although he is in no sense responsible for its subsequent development, of which it is possible he may not entirely approve.

The members of the Exeter Chemists' Association welcomed the suggestion, and on their initiative a resolution was submitted to the annual meeting of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations at Brighton, in July last, proposing "that a Parliamentary Fund be instituted forthwith for the promotion of the direct representation of pharmacy in Parliament." The idea met with much approval, although with some outspoken criticism; but it was generally felt that it had been too recently introduced for immediate action to be taken, and on the motion of Mr. J. P. Gilmour, of Glasgow, it was resolved—

That it be remitted to the Executive Committee to take immediate steps to consider the best means of dealing with the question of the direct representation of pharmacy in Parliament, and, in order to arrive at such a decision, the matter be remitted to the local Associations for immediate discussion.

Having received this mandate the Executive Committee felt it their duty to deal with the subject without delay, and after much correspondence, consultations with leaders of pharmacy, and a special meeting held in London, it was decided to recommend the following resolutions to the favourable notice of the local Associations for discussion at the earliest possible date:

1. That this Association is in favour of the representation of pharmacy in Parliament.

2. That in order to ensure this, a special fund be instituted.

3. That this Association will support such a fund to the utmost of its power, and urges all pharmacists to spare no efforts to ensure its success.

It was not thought desirable definitely to recommend any resolution as to the manner in which the fund should be administered, it being left to the individual Associations to suggest such plans as they thought fit. Two methods have already been suggested:

(a) That the fund be administered at the discretion of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, either alone or in consultation with the Chairman of the Federation of the Local Pharmaceutical Associations.

(b) That the fund be administered by a Board of Trustees, consisting of nominees of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, the Chemists' Defence Association, and the Wholesale Drug Club.

With regard to the general question, it may be well to put briefly the case in its favour: Pharmacy cannot have direct representation in the same sense as Labour has. In no constituency do pharmacists form more than an infinitesimal minority of the voters. Moreover, pharmacists do not wish to exercise anything like the system of direct intimidation of members of Parliament that has been used by some public servants, nor will they descend to the level of those whose motto is "Our trade, our politics." But the direct representation of pharmacy in Parliament means the securing of seats for pharmacists in Parliament. This can be done by aiding those pharmacists who are also politicians, and who



have a reasonable prospect of obtaining seats, but who lack the means necessary for the attainment and maintenance of the position of a member of the Legislature.

By supporting such men, no subscriber will compromise his political principles, for the most he will do will be to substitute a man belonging to a particular political party who is a pharmacist for another man belonging to the same party who is not a pharmacist. Moreover, as it happens, there are two gentlemen eminently qualified for the position of representatives of pharmacy in Parliament, who belong respectively to the two great political parties. The question of party politics, therefore, although a difficult one, need not apply.

The representation of pharmacy in Parliament would be beneficial from the public health point of view. Take two examples :

First, *the question of standards for medicines*. This is of vital importance to the well-being of the community. Yet no authoritative standards are available, and the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is spasmodic and empirical. It is impossible for men without special training to understand the intricate questions involved in the maintenance of the quality of drugs. Second, *the question of the Poisons Schedule*, which is one in which expert assistance is imperatively required if the lives of his Majesty's subjects are not to be jeopardised. Recently, as is well known, the Pharmaceutical Society, at the instigation of the Privy Council, passed a resolution recommending that various substances be added to the Schedule, included among which were acetanilide, soluble salts of oxalic acid, and sulphonal. Yet at a meeting of the Privy Council held at Whitehall on July 11, when there were present the Lord President, Mr. Secretary Akers-Douglas, and Mr. Gerald Balfour, that august body declined to sanction the addition of the three substances named. With every respect for the great public services and high abilities of the three members of the Privy Council present upon this historic occasion, one may be permitted to doubt whether either of them knew sufficient of the subject to form an intelligent opinion thereon. An endeavour to remedy this mistake was made by a question being put by Sir John Leng in the House of Commons, but again the matter was in the hands of a man who, although he has had great journalistic experience, and is a voluminous writer, has, as far as one knows, never shown any evidence of having made a special study of this very technical subject.

The mere act of labelling a substance "Poison," simple as it seems, requires a special education. There is a sense, of course, in which all substances used as medicines may be classed as poisons, for in nearly every case any substance which has a remedial effect in disease is inimical to normal healthy life. But to apply the word "poison" to all such substances would bring it into contempt, as the public would not discriminate between substances such as boric acid (which, although it may be poison to an infant, can be taken in comparatively large quantities by a healthy adult without serious effects) and such a substance as cyanide of potassium, 5 grains of which may cause sudden death.

A curious instance of the strange impressions made on the public mind by rash statements concerning poisons was given in a letter published in the "Western Morning News" of October 2 last. It ran as follows :

In Saturday's issue of your paper, I read that an Exeter dairyman had been summoned for using a preservative in milk to prevent sourness, which the analyst found contained  $6\frac{1}{2}$  grains to the pint of boracic acid, which he stated acted as a mask to the milk. The medical officer stated that boracic acid prevented milk from getting sour, but it did not prevent it getting stale, and in that condition milk was injurious to health. Boracic acid was an irritant poison, which taken continually would do very serious harm, and might produce fatal results. This being so, why is boracic acid supplied by druggists without a poison-label? At an eye-hospital I have visited with a patient, little packets of boracic-acid crystals are given, for making eye-lotion, to patients totally ignorant that those crystals are an irritant poison and likely to produce fatal results if swallowed.

Again, from an economic point of view, pharmacists would be able to render valuable aid in Parliament. As is well known, the chemical industries of this country have long been hampered, crippled, and almost destroyed by the difficulty in obtaining a supply of duty-free alcohol for manufacturing purposes. Anyone with a chemical training would be able to explain to the House of Commons how vital this question is to the commerce of the country. The House of

Commons, although a somewhat discredited assembly, has the saving grace of a willingness to listen to a speaker who has the rare qualification of knowing the subject concerning which he speaks. The representatives of the elementary teachers set a good example in this respect. Messrs. Ernest Gray, J. H. Yoxall, and T. J. Macnamara have not only represented and spoken for their class, but have exercised a powerful, and on the whole beneficial, influence on the educational policy of their country. If it be granted, as I think it must be, that the representation of pharmacy in Parliament is desirable, it is essential that prompt and decisive action be taken.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;  
Omitted, all the voyage of their life  
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.  
On such a full sea are we now afloat;  
And we must take the current when it serves,  
Or lose our ventures.

## American Notes.

(From our Correspondent.)

THE PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA has opened a Commercial Publicity Bureau in Chicago for the purpose of off-setting the many attacks which are being made upon "patents" by the "Ladies' Home Journal," by "Collier's Weekly," and by members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. These are active times for the proprietary people!

THE BOARD OF PHARMACY OF OKLAHOMA has recently declared that drapers and grocers cannot legally sell "toilet-preparations, medicines, soaps, condition-powders, stock-food, and the like." Dealers throughout the Territory have been warned that they will be prosecuted if they ignore this decision. There seems to be a feeling, however, that the Board of Pharmacy has exceeded the terms of the pharmacy law and that the Courts will not uphold this interpretation of the statute.

ADVANCE COPIES.—Every once in a while a successful effort is made in some State or other to steal in advance the examination-papers of the Board of Pharmacy and furnish them "for a consideration" to prospective candidates. This has just happened in Pennsylvania, and an investigation is being made into the circumstances. The student found in possession of the stolen questions has meanwhile been held in \$1,500 bail for his appearance in court. It is thought that the culprit is an employé of the concern where the questions are printed.

WANTS HIS OWN MAN.—Nearly every State law in America provides that the Governor shall make appointments to the Board of Pharmacy on the basis of nominations handed to him by the State Pharmaceutical Association. At times a Governor, anxious for the spoils of war, will ignore the State Association entirely, and this is what has now happened in Massachusetts. Governor Douglas has "turned down" all the Association nominees and has declared his intention of selecting a man who is generally considered to be notably unfit for the position. The pharmacists sent a deputation to the Governor to protest, and they were compelled to present their case in three minutes' time, and were kept standing as they did so! It remains to be seen what the outcome will be.

SHORT OF MONEY.—The State Boards of Pharmacy in America are, most of them, handicapped by insufficient funds in the enforcement of the pharmacy laws. In but three States does the commonwealth make any appropriation, and in all others the Boards of Pharmacy have only such money as they are able to get from examination-fees and the like. This is altogether inadequate, and in most instances it is only sufficient to pay the daily expenses and salaries of the members of the Board. In Missouri recently a number of prominent pharmacists, endeavouring to make it possible for the Board to enforce the law, contributed \$25 apiece toward a special fund, and each one of the five members of the Board did likewise. This is commendable, but it illustrates the necessity of educating the State to enforce its own statutes.



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## Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

**Monday, December 4.**

**Dewsbury Chemists' Association,** Church House, Church Street, at 8.45 p.m. General business.

**Society of Chemical Industry, London Section,** Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 p.m. Dr. W. A. Caspari, "Notes on Guttaporeha and Balata"; Dr. R. Seligman and Mr. F. J. Willott on "The Determination of Zinc in Zinc-aluminium Alloys"; Dr. R. Seligman on "Distilled-water Supply for Works-laboratories"; Mr. C. J. Dickinson-Gair on "The Estimation of Naphthaline in Coal-gas"; and Messrs. B. F. Howard and F. Perry on "Salts of the Alkaloid Cinchonamine."

**Tuesday, December 5.**

**Midland Pharmaceutical Association,** Grand Hotel, Birmingham, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. E. W. Mann will read a paper entitled "Laboratory Notes." There will also be a discussion on trade matters.

**Wednesday, December 6.**

**Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association,** 36 York Place, at 8.30 p.m. Exhibition of photographic work. A musical programme has also been arranged, and tea will be served throughout the evening.

**Guildford Chemists' Association,** Angel Hotel, at 8 p.m. Mr. Tavener will introduce the question of the Shop-hours Act.

**Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.,** at 8 p.m. Mr. Sigmund Stein on "The Manufacture of Sugar from British-grown Beet."

**Stockport Chemists' Association,** County Restaurant, St. Petersgate, at 9 p.m. Ordinary meeting.

**West of Scotland College of Pharmacy,** Prince of Wales Halls, 350 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, at 8.30 p.m. Annual dance. Tickets (8s. 6d., double) may be had from Mr. David M. Nichol, jun., Apothecaries' Hall, Tollcross.

**Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association,** 10 Emmanuel Street, at 8.30 p.m. Social gathering.

**Thursday, December 7.**

**Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association,** 156 King Street, at 8 p.m. Communication from the Cardiff Association and lantern-lecture by Mr. Howard on "Ely Cathedral."

**Leeds Chemists' Association,** Ashby's Café, at 8.30 p.m. Whist-drive. Tickets (1s. 6d. each) from Mr. W. T. Castelow, Hon. Secretary, 7 Queen Victoria Street.

**York Chemists' Association,** Old George Hotel, Pavement. Ordinary meeting.

**Chemists' Assistants' Association.** Visit to University College Hospital.

**West Ham Chemists' Association,** Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, E., at 7 p.m. Business meeting, at which Mr. Blades's paper on "The Widows Clause" will be discussed. This will be followed, at 8 p.m., by a smoking-concert, to which members are invited to bring friends.

**Chemical Society,** Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8.30 p.m. The following papers will be communicated:—"The Constitution of Nitrites—Part I.: Two Varieties of Silver Nitrite," by Professor P. C. Ray and Mr. A. C. Ganguli; "The Products of Heating Silver Nitrite," by Dr. E. Divers; "Ethyl Piperonylacetate," by Dr. W. H. Perkin, jun., and Mr. R. Robinson; "A Contribution to the Chemistry of Saccharin," by Dr. F. D. Chattaway; "The Action of Heat on  $\alpha$ -hydrocarboxylic Acids—Part II.," by Mr. H. R. Le Sueur; "Studies on Optically Active Carbimides—Part II.: The Reactions between *l*-methylcarbimide and Alcohols," by Messrs. R. H. Pickard, W. O. Littlebury, and A. Neville; "The Action of Ultra-violet Light on Moist and Dried Mixtures of Carbon Monoxide and Oxygen," by Messrs. S. Chadwick, J. E. Ramsbottom, and D. L. Chapman.

**Friday, December 8.**

**Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association,** Salisbury Hotel. Paper by Mr. Davis.

**Saturday, December 9.**

**Inter-Pharmacy Football League.**—Matches: Metropolitan v. Muter's College, Gorrington Park; Square v. London College.

**THE ANNUAL DINNER** of the Institute of Chemistry is to take place on December 11, at the Hôtel Métropole, Whitehall Place. Tickets (one guinea each) are obtainable from Mr. R. B. Pilcher, Secretary, 30 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.



## Company News.

**PRENTICE BROS., LTD.**—The fifteenth annual meeting of this company was held last week at the Chemical Works, Stowmarket, Mr. B. T. L. Thomson (Chairman) presiding. A dividend of 6 per cent. was declared on the ordinary shares, and Mr. Arthur J. Walker, of Needham Market, was unanimously elected a director in succession to the late Mr. George A. Clowes.

**ILFORD, LTD.**—The report for the year ended October 31 states that after payment of working expenses, directors' fees, income-tax, etc., and making allowance for depreciation and provision for doubtful debts, the net profit for the year's trading is 27,573*l.* This amount, with 1,480*l.* brought forward from last year, gives 29,053*l.* for appropriation. The directors now recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, making 5½ per cent. for the year, as stated in last week's issue. On this dividend, by the terms of the profit-sharing scheme, which came to an end on November 30, 1904, 45*l.* more or less will be paid as bonus to the employés. Of the balance, 5,258*l.*, the directors recommend that 4,000*l.* be written off goodwill, processes, etc., and the balance, 1,258*l.*, carried forward. The system of rewards, which was introduced on December 1, 1904, in place of the profit-sharing scheme, has worked with encouraging results.

**LEWIS & BURROWS, LTD.**—The report of directors for the twelve months ending September 30 states that the results for the year have proved that the forecast made at the last general meeting was justified, but the improvement has been very gradual. There are, however, signs of a general improvement in trade. It is proposed to pay a further dividend of 3 per cent. (less income-tax) on the preference shares, making 6 per cent. for the year; and on the ordinary shares a dividend of 2 per cent. (less income-tax) for the year. The profit-and-loss account shows a gross profit of 4,783*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* on the trading for the year. The net profit, after deducting salaries of general manager and secretary (570*l.*), directors' fees (450*l.*), auditors' fee (120*l.*), income-tax (69*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*), amount written off for repairs, &c. (102*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*), and depreciation reserve account (822*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*), is 2,698*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* In the balance-sheet the capital and liabilities include 80,080*l.* in preference, ordinary, and deferred shares issued; sundry creditors, 7,771*l.* 10*s.*; 90*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* for dividends not drawn; depreciation reserve account, 3,927*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; balance brought forward from last year, 256*l.*; net profit on the year's trading, 2,698*l.*; and 900*l.* interim dividend paid on preference shares. The assets are leasehold premises and goodwill (including twenty-four shops and general offices and warehouse), 43,776*l.*; fixtures, fittings, &c., 19,805*l.*; movable plant and utensils, 2,672*l.*; stock-in-trade at twenty-four shops and dépôt, 20,549*l.*, and in stationery and advertising materials, 294*l.*; sundry debtors, 718*l.*; rates, licences, &c., 189*l.*; cash at bankers and in hand, 3,920*l.*; repairs and improvements account, 392*l.*; and investment in India 2½ per cent. stock, 1,608*l.*—The shareholders met at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., on Thursday, November 30. The attendance was small. In moving the adoption of the accounts and directors' report, Mr. J. R. Brough, Chairman of the Company, drew attention to various items in the accounts, and mentioned that some of their leases had run out and others acquired without adding to their assets. The Piccadilly lease has been replaced by one in St. James's Street. Their sales at the end of the year had improved, although the depression had continued, and they had turned the corner. In fancy goods they had done well at the suburban shops, but not so well at the West End shops, and at present they could not tell how the experiment would turn out. Their expenses were to a large extent fixed, and if they could increase their over-turn then the augmentation would be entirely profit. He also referred to the fact that the competition which they had to face now is much more severe than when the company was started, and one of the largest drug firms in the country had established themselves within the last two years all over London, and in some cases had come with dangerous proximity to this company's dépôts. Mr. J. K. Matterson seconded the motion. Mr. Barrett drew attention to the existence of 100*l.* of 1*l.* deformed shares, and suggested that it would benefit the company if these were converted into ordinary shares. Mr. Holmes, solicitor to the company, said there were almost insuperable obstacles to this course. Mr. Griffiths asked if any compensation had been paid for the lease in Piccadilly? The Chairman replied that the lease thereto had nearly run out, and they vacated the shop early so as to establish themselves in St. James's Street before the County Council took over the premises. After some further conversation as to the deferred shares the motion was put and carried unanimously, and other formal motions followed.

The exports of arrowroot from St. Vincent during 1904-5 amounted in value to 20,674*l.*, against 21,686*l.* in 1903-4.

## College Notes.

**IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.**—On Friday, November 24, the students of this College, with their Principal (Mr. Frederick Davis), visited the botanical section of the Natural History Museum, where the models of the respective orders were carefully studied.

**WEST OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**—The students of this College, accompanied by the Principal (Mr. T. S. Barrie, F.C.S.), paid a visit on November 23 to the Glasgow Botanic Gardens, where in the Kibble Palace and Winter Garden they saw numberless interesting specimens of plant life.

**NORTHERN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**—On Friday evening, November 24, the students of this College were the guests of Mr. George Clayton, the Principal. A very enjoyable time was spent, and a varied and interesting programme was gone through, and every guest was delighted with the opportunity of friendly and kindly relations with the Principal.

**COLLEGE FOOTBALL.**—A match was played between teams from the Northern College of Pharmacy and the Victoria Dental Hospital on November 21 at "The Firs," Fallowfield. The Northern kicked off, and at once began to press vigorously, scoring two goals in quick succession. By half-time, however, the Dentals had equalised. Play was equally fast in the second half, and the Pharmacists rapidly ran up another two goals, one being scored from a penalty. Working strenuously the Dentals had the good fortune to net two more goals, thus making the result a draw of four goals each.

**FOOTBALL.**—A match between the "Square" and St. James's (Holloway) teams was played at East Finchley on November 24. From the commencement of the game the "Square" pressed strongly, and maintained a vigorous attack on the St. James's goal, the score at half-time being four to *nil* in their favour. After the interval "Square" continued to hold the advantage, and by some good shooting they succeeded in adding four more goals to their score, thus winning by eight goal to *nil*.

**METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**—On the invitation of Mr. C. A. Hill, B.Sc., the students of this College viewed the manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Davy Hill & Co., 64 Park Street, Southwark, S.E., on Monday and Tuesday of this week, and were deeply interested in the many chemical and pharmaceutical processes which they saw in full working order. Great interest was especially shown in the manufacture of extract of malt and the boiling of the liquor *in vacuo* at a temperature of 100° F., in the rapid drying of crystals by centrifugal action, and in the methods (chemical and physical) which were seen in operation in the analytical laboratory. The students were escorted over the building by the technical staff of the firm in separate detachments, and the staff explained the processes to them. Altogether a most instructive time was spent, and thanks were accorded to Mr. Hill and Messrs. H. S. Collins, T. Fisher, and T. T. Cockings, members of the technical staff.

**THE INTER-PHARMACY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.**—Westminster v. London College.—Played at Shepherd's Bush on November 25. The 'Minsters, then one man short, started the ball rolling, and were immediately put strongly on the defensive by the powerful attack of the London forwards, one of whom (Harburn) soon succeeded in putting the ball over the goal-line—a shot from which all doubt was dispelled by A. Evans banging the ball into the net. Trollope obtained the next point for the Londoners by a powerful drive, which the Westminster goalkeeper handled but found too hot to hold. The arrival of the 'Minsters' eleventh man was followed by a combined rush by their forwards, who, however, did not trouble the London custodian. A successful shot by A. Evans completed the final score of six goals for London to Westminster's *nil*, and thus ended a game the features of which were the all-round good football of the Londoners, and the sturdy way in which the Westminsters contested every move of the winners' play.

## WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

- School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
- Muter's School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.
- Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.
- London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.
- Brixton School of Pharmacy, Brixton Road, S.E.
- Manchester College of Pharmacy, 225A and 227A Oxford Street, Manchester.
- Northern College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, 100 Burlington Street, Manchester.
- Leeds College of Pharmacy, Clarendon Road, Leeds.
- Royal Dispensary, 21 West Richmond Street, Edinburgh.
- Glasgow School of Pharmacy, West Regent Street, Glasgow.







